出版説明

本書是趙元任教授(一八九二年——一九八二年)的遺著。原書用英文寫作，由編輯部譯成中文，用中英對照的方式出版。前四章英文初稿曾在美國哲學會一九六七年 478—482 頁發表，作者中譯文見歷史語言研究所集刊第五十本 425—429 頁。現在盡可能使用作者的中譯文，只根據英文改訂稿略有更動。至于舉例，詩文續例，表格與索引，都不必翻譯，也就無所謂中英對照，只要把小注，表頭與説明譯成中文就行了。第陸章第二節《韻母和音節類型(按中古韻類排列)》的小注集中排在表後 22—25 頁，也採用中英對照的方式。每條小注標明頁數和小注的次序，如“16[1]”表示“16 頁注[1]”。第柒章《通字漢字和羅馬字音節表》的小注也用中英對照的方式集中排在表後 58—67 頁。每條小注標明音節表的次序和小注的次序，如“S1[1]”表示“音節表 1 注[1]”。

本書譯好準備排印時，趙元任先生遽歸道山，謹志哀悼。

商務印書館編輯部　　一九八二年三月

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NOTE

This work has been supported by the American Philosophical Society (Year Book 1967, pp. 478—482), the Guggenheim Foundation, and the University of California Research Funds. Thanks are due to Professors Lien-sheng Yang, Fang-kuei Li, Fa-kao Chou, and other consultants for their valuable opinions. Among the latter special mention should be made of fellow linguists in Peking, with whom I had discussions in the spring of 1973, particularly with Li Rong, whose 24-page detailed suggestions have been adopted in large part in the present revision. Last but not least, thanks are due to my assistants Dorothy Lun Ballou and Ning-Ping Chan, whose calligraphy in this kind of work is of more than purely graphical import.

引　言

本書的寫作得到下列的資助：美國哲學會(1967 年年報,478—482 頁)，Guggenheim 基金,加州大學研究基金。楊聯陞教授,李方桂教授,周法高教授，還有其他被咨詢者，都給我提過寶貴意見，我在這裏一併致謝。在提意見的人之中我要特別提到一九七三年跟我討論過的北京的語言學家同行，尤其是李榮先生,他寫了二十四頁詳細意見,大部分都已經在本書修訂時採用了。最後但不是最不重要的是應該謝謝我的助手貝吳綸 Dorothy Lun Ballou 和陳寧萍 Ning-Ping Chan，他們寫的字爲本書生色不少。(編者案:現在一律排印。)

PART ONE GENERAL REPORT

By General Chinese I shall mean a representative part of the Chinese language, which is to be selected as a convenient basis for the study and use of the language as a whole. In Chinese, I shall call it 通字, in the sense that such and such a character is 通 (i.e. etymologically identical) with another, as used in some dictionaries.

I The Nature of General Chinese

1.1 Phonology — General Chinese may be compared with the idea of the so-called "overall pattern", in the Henry Lee Smith sense, of American English, which is a kind of least common multiple of all the dialects of English spoken in North America, except that in the case of Chinese dialects the base is much wider and the differences may be as far apart as French from Spanish or German from Dutch. In the preliminary sketch as outlined here, the geographical distribution will include approximately the main features of the initial consonants of the Wu dialects (e.g. Shanghai and Ningpo), the vowels of Mandarin, and the endings of Cantonese. It can however be pronounced in any dialect, as it is meant to be, by a relatively short list of rules of pronunciation. It may also be useful for students of phonology to pronounce the romanized forms more or less as an approximation to reconstructed forms of recent centuries, the precise date of which cannot be specified, as the dialects differ as to the antiquity of various features.

1.2 Vocabulary — In the (accompanying) Technical Report (Part Two), a draft syllabary of 2085 syllables will be proposed, of which about 80% have no homophones, so that *kai* means 'open' (開), *men* means 'door' (門), *cut* means 'bone' (骨), *lip* means 'to stand' (立), *lit* means 'chestnut' (栗), *lic* means 'strength' (力), *sam* means 'three' (三), etc. These syllables then are morphemes, or words with definite meanings, or clusters of meanings related by extensions. About 20% of the syllables are homophones under each of which there will be more than one morpheme, usually written with different characters, as in *Luu* 魯 'proper name', 滷 'brine'; *gien* 乾 'male principle', 虔 'devout'; *cien* 肩 'shoulder', 堅 'solid'. The degree of homophony is so low that it will be possible to write text either in literary or colloquial Chinese with the same character for each syllable, without distinguishing 魯 from 滷, etc. as shown in the accompanying texts below. (Cf. English *bear* 'to carry' or 'the animal', *in-* as 'inside' or 'not', *bow*, the last even phonetically ambiguous.) The above figures may be compared with the 3877 syllables of the dictionary *Kuangyün* (1007 A. D.) and the 1277 syllables of Standard Mandarin.

1.3 Style — General Chinese is to be used for both Mandarin colloquial and for the classical style, and with a few additions, probably less than 5%, for writing dialectal colloquial text. No limit is to be placed on the formation of compounds from the monosyllables.

第一部分　序論

所謂通字 (General Chinese) 是爲了研究跟寫作的方便,取中國語言當中的一部分作全部的代表,中文名稱叫"通字",就是某字與某字在字源上相通的意思。中國字書裏常常有某字與某字"通"的説法。

壹　通字的性質

1.1 音韻——通字可以跟美國英文裏 Henry Lee Smith 的所謂總模式(overall pattern)比,就是北美洲説的各種英語方言的一種最小公倍數,可是中國方言的基礎更廣,方言之間的差别象西班牙語跟法語或荷蘭語跟德語差得那麽遠就是了。在現在寫的這個初步大綱裏的地域上的分配,聲母大概包括吳語(例如上海寧波),韻母近於官話,韻尾大致跟着粵語。可是讀起來可以讀任何方音,因爲本來就是打算用比較不太長的讀音方法説明可以讀成任何方音。通字的拼法也可以給學音韻的學生把音韻學家構擬出來的近幾百年的字音大致給讀出來,但是没法説定是哪世紀的音,因爲各方音裏的各方面時代是很參差不齊的。

1.2 單音字表——在第二部分《本論》裏,我擬了一個二千零八十五個字的表,其中百分之八十是没有同音字的,例如 kai 是"開"的意思,men 是"門"的意思,cut 是"骨"的意思,lip 是"立"的意思,lit 是"栗"的意思,lic 是"力"的意思,sam 是"三"的意思,等等。所以這些音節或者是語素,或者是有一定解釋的詞,或者包括一些可以引伸連得起來的意義。這些音節裏大約百分之二十是同音的,就是每個音節代表不止一個語素,寫起來也寫不同的字。例如 luu 魯國、姓魯的"魯"跟鹽鹵、鹵水的"鹵"; gien 乾坤的"乾"跟虔誠的"虔"; cien 肩膀的"肩"跟堅固的"堅"。整個兒算起來同音字見次非常少,所以無論是寫文言或是寫白話,同一個音節老寫那個字是没有問題的。例如"魯"跟"鹵"不分,等等,見下文實例。(比方英文的 bear 又是"載重"又是"熊" 的意思,詞頭 in- 又是"内"又是"不"的意思, bow "弓" [bou] 跟"鞠躬" [bau] 連讀音都不同。)二千零八十五個通字可以跟《廣韻》(公元一千零七年)裏的三千八百七十七個字音或現代北京音裏的一千二百七十七個字音相比。

1.3 體裁——通字可以不管官話白話或文言一樣用。也許再加上不到百分之五的字,就可以寫方言白話文。對於詞彙或從單字合成複詞完全没有限制。

1.4 Orthography — There will be a system of General Chinese Characters (GCC) and a General Chinese Romanization (GCR). The system of characters is based on the following principles:

(1) Legalize modern usage, such as 閘 for 牐 'canal lock', 閂 for 櫦 'bolt'.

(2) Treat enlarged characters as extensions of the same linguistic form, as 返 'to return', enlarged from 反 *faan* 'to reverse, reversed'; 伸 'to stretch' from 申 *shen* 'to extend'; 源 'source' from 原 'plateau' and 元 *qiuan* 'primary'; 仁 'humanity, humanitarian' from 人 *ren* 'man'. In all these cases the primary character (unless it is a rare character) is chosen to stand for the group. Where there is a difference in pronunciation in the major dialects, then the characters will also be distinguished, e.g. 宣 *siuan* 'proclaim', but 喧 *xiuan* 'to be noisy', 古 *cuu* 'ancient', but 苦 *kuu* 'bitter'. When a character has more than one pronunciation with a difference in meaning or grammatical function, both forms will be used, the semi-circled form being regarded as a different character, e.g. 空 *kung* 'empty': 空ᵓ *kuq* 'vacant, space, leisure'; 看 *konn* 'to look at' : ꜀看 *kon* 'to watch'; 長 *dhyang* 'long' : ᶜ長 *dyag* 'elder, grow'.

(3) It is anticipated that if 80% of the syllables are unique morphemes, it will probably not be a difficult next step to write the other 20% with only one and the same character for each syllable even if not etymologically related. This amounts to a 100% use of writing Chinese by "phonetic loan" which was one of the six traditional categories of formation of characters. The situation is that when the ancients wrote a character by sound regardless of meaning, it was a "loan character", while if a modern school boy writes one, he is punished for writing the wrong character!

If a list of 2085 characters are used, one character to a syllable, it happens that it comes quite close to the number of characters used in present-day Japanese newspapers, for which there is a standard list of 1850 characters, but with this important difference: while the Japanese characters list is admittedly only a part of the language (the rest of the language being written in kana), General Chinese is designed to write Chinese in general, without limitation as to style or vacabulary.

1.5 General Chinese Romanization (GCR) — The romanization for General Chinese will take into account distinctions of the major dialects, as stated above. The average length of a syllable as tried out in the present sketch, has been found to be 3.39 letters. By means of "zero" and "negative" symbols (e.g. no change for the Even Tone, *-g* instead of *-ng* for the Rising Tone and *-q* for the Going Tone), the "cost" of spelling all the tones comes to less than 1/3 of a letter per syllable. The chief feature of the romanization is that it is largely a transliteration of the words or morphemes and not merely sounds [see (3) above and sample text below].

II Relation to Other Works on Chinese

2.1 The Teaching of Chinese Phonology — The teaching and study of historical Chinese phonology (with one or two notable exceptions) both in China and in the West has so far been

1.4 字體——通字有漢字跟羅馬字兩種寫法。前者簡稱 GCC（代表 General Chinese Characters 通字漢字)，後者簡稱 GCR(代表 General Chinese Romanization 通字羅馬字)。關於漢字的規定根據下列幾個原則:

(1) 承認現代通行的字體，例如寫“閘”不寫“牐”，寫“鬥”不寫“櫰”。

(2) 把加了部首或偏旁的字作爲原字的引伸式，例如“返”是“反” faan 的引伸；“伸”是“申” shen 的引伸；“源”是“原”跟“元” qiuan 的引伸；“仁”是“人” ren 的引伸（所以古人說仁者人也)。在這些例子裏，多數總是拿没加偏旁的作爲通字。可是在多數方言裏不同音的時候通字也得要分辨，例如“宣” siuan 跟“喧” xiuan，“古” cuu 跟“苦” kuu 音義都不同。如果一個字不止一個音，意義或語法作用不同，那就兩個音都用，發圈的算是不同的字。例如“空” kung 跟“空ᵓ” kuq；“看” konn 跟“꜀看” kon；“長” dhyang 跟 “꜂長” dyag。

(3) 現在預料大概百分之八十的單音節已經是語素了，下一步也許不困難了，就是把其餘的百分之二十不管在字源上同不同都寫一樣的字。這就等於完全用假借法寫中文的全體，假借是傳統的六書之一。所不同的就是古人不問意義就按着音寫字就美其名曰“假借”，可是現代的小學生按着音寫字就叫“寫白字”(文言稱爲“别字”)。

要是一個字一個拼法，現在擬的二千零八十五個字剛好跟現在日本新聞紙裏用的一千八百五十個字數目相仿，可是有個要緊的不同處：這個日本的字表只代表日語的一部分（其他部分用假名寫的)，可是通字是預備寫普通的中文的，對於文體或詞彙完全没有限制的。

1.5 通字羅馬字 (GCR)——如上文所説通字的拼法是把主要方音須分辨的各點都包括在内的。在現在擬的大綱裏每個音節平均大約是 3.39 個字母。因爲利用了“零”跟“負”號標調(例如平聲無調號，-ng 尾的上聲寫 -g，去聲寫 -q)，結果每音節標調只需一個字母的三分之一。這種拼法的要點是每個音節是一個詞或語素的形式，不僅是標音[參閲上節第(3)段跟下文舉例]。

貳　跟其他中文研究的關係

2.1 中國音韻的教學——除了一兩個特别的例外，中國音韻的教學在中外都是以公元六

done on the basis of the dictionary *Ch'iehyün* of 601 A.D. or of *Kuangyün* of 1007 A.D. While a small number of students specializing in Chinese phonology sooner or later, usually later, get to know the system, nothing is acquired by the usual student of Chinese, after having taken such a course, that is comparable to what a student of Old English may get by taking, say, a course in *Beowulf*. A system of General Chinese of the phase outlined here, with the aid of the romanization without new phonetic symbols or diacritics will make it possible for the non-linguistic student of Chinese to make part of his equipment a more "general" knowledge of the Chinese than can be obtained from the knowledge of any one single dialect, instead of having to be satisfied with a useless smattering of the names of books and lists of rhymes, as one usually carries away, if at all, after a course in historical Chinese phonology. Applications of a knowledge of General Chinese may also be found in the distinctions of the so-called sharp and rounded initial consonants in traditional Peking opera and in the reading and appreciation of the classical forms of poetry, which are still not only being read, but also being composed.

2.2 Basic Chinese — In analogy with Basic English, various proposals have been made in constructing a system of Basic Chinese, among them the list in Hung Shen's booklet (in Chinese) *On The Teaching and Using of* 1100 *Basic Chinese Characters*, Shanghai 1935. Judging from the naturalness of the resulting sample texts, Hung's list of 1100 seems to be very much less drastic than C. K. Ogden's list of 850, in other words, to attain the naturalness one finds in Basic English texts, one can get along with rather fewer than 1100.

In the present list of General Chinese, there is no motive for or attempt at limiting the vocabulary at all. It is meant to represent the language as a whole. If a word is part of the general vocabulary, e.g. 再 *zay* 'again', 想 *siag* 'to think', it would be an added burden for the common person to remember to refrain from using the words on the ground that 又 *yew* 'again' and 思 *si* 'to think' are close enough synonyms. (There is no 再 *zay* in Hung's list, and C. K. Ogden had no *wife*, which he did not.) As for the foreign student of Chinese, his interest will also demand that he learn those synonyms which he will come across all the time in his reading and talking.

2.3 Romanization Schemes — The work of les Pères Lamasse and Jasmin[1] who found romanized Mandarin unsuitable for classical Chinese or the dialects, consisted in using the maximum distinguishable syllabary on the basis of Bernhard Karlgren's reconstructed Ancient Chinese, thus introducing many distinctions which seem quite arbitrary from the point of view of all modern dialects. In the GCR outlined here, without going out of the way or far from distinctions already native to speakers of some of the great cultural dialects of today, it is possible to start with written forms which will already be meaningful. The slogan of the Romanisation Interdialectique is "one character one spelling." The slogan of GCR is "one word one spelling," or, more strictly, "one morpheme one spelling." We can say that *sim* is 'he-

[1] La Romanisation Interdialectique, Ssup'ingkai, 1934, also in *Bulletin Université Aurore*, Serie III, Tome 7, No. 2, 1946, pp. 207—235, Dialectes Chinois et Romanisation.

零一年的《切韻》跟或一千零七年的《廣韻》爲根據的。雖然有少數的專學音韻學的學生早晚(多半是晚)把大綱學好了,可是一般學中文的學生學完了這一科,還是比不上學古英文的學生從上了一科論 Beowulf 得到的知識。現在計畫的一套通字,只用了平常的羅馬字,也不用新的音標或附加符號,可以使不在學着中國語言學的中文學生對於中國語言的知識,比只學了一處方言,或只上了一科音韻學記得了一些書名跟韻部名稱較有用得多了。通字其他的應用,比方知道了通字可以分辨傳統京戲裏所謂尖團的不同,可以閱讀欣賞文言詩,現在不但讀並且還寫這種詩。

2.2 基本漢語——仿基本英語的辦法有過幾種基本漢語的計畫,例如洪深的《一千一百個基本漢字的教學使用法》(上海一九三五年出版),從他編的例文寫得那麼自然看起來,他的一千一百個字的限制,似乎没有 C. K. Ogden 的八百五十個基本英語字的限制那麼利害。所以要達到跟基本英語同樣自然的程度,大概不需一千一百個中國字就够了。

在擬現在的通字表的時候完全沒有意思給詞彙加任何限制。這個表是代表語言的全部的。比方"再" zay, "想" siag 是平常詞彙的一部分,那麼不要因爲"又" yew 的意義跟"再"接近,"思" si 的意義跟"想"接近,就特別避免用"又","思"。(洪深的字表裏没有"再",Ogden 没有 wife。)至於學中文的外國學生,要他們學習那些同義詞是有好處的,他們讀書跟說話的時候總會碰到那些同義詞的。

2.3 羅馬字拼法——Lamasse 神父跟 Jasmin 神父因爲覺得用羅馬字母拼了官話不宜於拼文言或各處的方音,所以根據高本漢構擬的中國古音系統造了一套方音羅馬字[1],這樣就加入了一些從現代方言看没法子分的分別。現在擬出的通字羅馬字 (GCR) 用不着超出現代幾種主要方言裏已經有的那些語音區別以外,從拼法就已經看得出解釋來了。方音羅馬字的口號是"一個字一個拼法"。通字羅馬字的口號是"一個(單音)詞一個拼法",或者嚴格一點說是"一個語素一個拼法",那麼就可以說 sim 是"心",zay 是"再",dzae 是"在",vu 是"無", vut

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[1] Le Romanisation Interdialectique, 一九三四年四平街出版。又見《震旦學報》第三集第七卷第二期, 1946 年,207-235 頁,Dialectes Chinois et Romanisation.

art', *zay* is 'again', *dzae* is 'at', *vu* is 'have not', *vut* is 'thing', *ho* is 'river' or 'what', *xop* is 'to drink', *hop* is 'to close up' (hence 'a box'), and so on ad 2085.

2.4 Simplified Characters — The present scheme has nothing to do with the so-called simplified characters which have been promoted recently, except in so far as some of the simplified characters happen to be the same as those included here. Historically, the simplification of characters has been going on all the time, though at varying speeds at various times. The present happens to be one in which proposals for rapid changes are on a large scale. If and when there is a relatively stabilized set of simplified characters generally available in fonts in China and abroad, the set of General Chinese Characters can easily be readjusted by a manageable list of equivalents.[1]

III Further Works on General Chinese

Following are some possible future activities in continuation of the present 1978 list of 2085 characters and syllabary.

(1) Revision of First Draft ——Opinions and suggestions have been sought among sinologists and linguists with a view to refine and revise the present scheme as sketched in the Technical Report. Among the questions to be raised will be the desirability of updating certain obsolescent distinctions, such as Anc. Chin. palatal stops from the affricates (still kept in the Min dial., e.g. in Fukien and Taiwan, 61 cases), the separation of the Rising from Going Tone for Anc. Chin. voiced stops (kept only desultorily in Cant., 68 cases), the separation of *ing* and *ieng* (kept only partially in Wu and Cant., 25 cases). The elimination of these distinctions will amount to a loss of 154 forms, which will reduce the total from 2085 to 1931. It will take extensive composition of texts and trial teaching to decide whether 2085 or 1931 or some other number will be the best to work with.

(2) Compilation of monolingual and bilingual dictionaries for reference and for teaching.

(3) Compilation of textbooks on historical phonology for Chinese as well as for non-Chinese students.

(4) Compilation of textbooks for studying the Chinese language (with accompanying recordings in "General" pronunciation).[2]

(5) Transliteration and adaptation of existing texts.

(6) Designing of typelists for linguistic survey based on General, rather than Ancient, Chinese. The list of Li Rong, Peking 1957 and 1963, is an approximation, but very much overmodernized for many of the dialects. On the other hand, George A. Kennedy's romanization of Anc. Chin., with which he tried once (c. 1944) to teach *Mencius*, like that of Lamasse and Jasmin, was too conservative.

Thus, in proposing the idea of a system of General Chinese, I claim nothing new. On

[1] See sample text with simplified characters, p. 75.

[2] Some consultants have thought it unnecessary to set up any phonemic system for General Chinese.

是“物”,ho 是“河”或“何”,xop 是“喝”,hop 是“合”(所以也是“盒”)，這樣子一直到二千零八十五個通字。

2.4 簡體字——現在擬的通字大綱跟近來推行試用的所謂簡體字,完全没有關係,除了有些簡體字碰巧跟根據總原則擬出來的通字一樣就是了。其實有史以來中國字是一直總在簡化着呐，只是有時快有時慢就是了。碰巧現在這時候有很多的大批的簡化提議就是了。如果哪一天簡體字式穩定下來在中外都有了簡體字的鉛字，那麽這一套通字很容易弄一個跟簡體字對照的表出來。[1]

叁 通字的進一步的工作

在一九七八年修訂的二千零八十五個字跟音節表的基礎上,可以做底下一些工作。

(1) 修改初稿——關於現在暫擬的方式預備向漢學家跟語言學家徵求修改的意見。有一種問題就是有些現在已不通行的語音區别要不要廢除? 例如古音的舌面塞音與塞擦音的分别(閩語如福建跟臺灣能分辨六十一個例子),古音濁上去的分别(粵語偶爾分辨，六十八例).ing 韻跟 ieng 韻的分别(吳語粵語偶爾分辨,二十五例)。取消以上幾個分别，就少了一百五十四個字音,把二千零八十五減到一千九百三十一。是二千零八十五，還是一千九百三十一，還是一個别的總數最合適,最好得試編了許多文件,試教了許多課才可以得到一個最適宜的數目。

(2) 編中文跟中外文的字典詞典供參考跟教學用。

(3) 編制歷史的音韻學教科書給中外學生用。

(4) 編制學習中國語言的教科書(附“通字”録音)。[2]

(5) 把現行的許多文件改寫或改編成通字式。

(6) 編方言調查的例字表，不按古音而用通字音。李榮在一九五七跟一九六三年編的表(北京)比較相近,但是對於有些方音太現代化了。反之,金守拙 G. A. Kennedy 的中古音羅馬字,他曾經在一九四四年前後用來教«孟子»,像 Lamasse 跟 Jasmin 的方案一樣,太保守了。

我預備一套通字並不覺得在這兒提倡什麽新的東西。反過來説,我覺得這是舊的,它已經

[1] 看下文 75 頁用簡化字寫的例子。

[2] 我徵求過意見的人中間有人認爲不必爲通字制定音位系統。

the contrary, I claim that it is old. It is already in the air, or rather, it is already in the land. Various activities seem to converge toward some such thing, if only implicitly. What I have tried to do is to integrate such activities into explicit consciousness. It is because General Chinese is general that it will be adequate for all general purposes.

IV Sample Text

In GCR (通字羅馬字)	English Translation (英譯)
"Ta"	"Her"
Si Zuucuec Yee[1]	**Thinking of One's Own Country**[1]
Hu Shiec	Hu Shih
Nii sim-lii[1] ay ta[2],	In your heart[1] you love her[2],
Moc shot but ay ta.	Don't say you don't love her.
Iaw konn nii ay ta,	Seeing that you love her,
Tsiee deg ren hay ta.	Yet you let one hurt her.
Tag yeo ren hay ta,	If someone hurts her,
Nii ruho duey ta?	How will you meet her?
Tag yeo ren ay ta,	If someone loves her,
Caeq ruho dhae ta?	How will you treat her?

[1] In order not to prejudice the case in favor of GCC (see next page) with a made-up text, an existing text has been chosen. It happens that in this example only character 里 *lii* does not automatically coincide with the ordinary form of the character 裏, which is doing rather better than the expected average. (Cf. further texts in the Technical Report, pp. 68ff.)

[2] Of the eight occurrences of *ta* 'her' the first five and the 7th refer to China and the 6th & 8th refer to other possible countries.

在空氣裏頭了,已經在全國的地面上了。已經有了好些動向都是對着這個走了,就不明說也無形中向這個走了。我現在試擬的就是把各處各人的動向集合在一起,使他進入明顯的意識。就是因爲通字是普通的性質,所以合乎一般普通的應用。

肆　舉例

In GCR (通字羅馬字)	通字漢字 (In GCC)
"Ta"	"他"
Si Zuucuec Yee[1]	**思祖國也**[1]
Hu shiec	胡　適
Nii sim-lii[1] ay ta[2],	你心裏[1]愛他[2],
Moc shot but ay ta.	莫說不愛他。
Iaw konn nii ay ta,	要看你愛他,
Tsiee deg ren hay ta.	且等人害他。
Tag yeo ren hay ta,	倘有人害他,
Nii ruho duey ta?	你如何對他?
Tag yeo ren ay ta,	倘有人愛他,
Caeq ruho dhae ta?	更如何待他?

[1] 爲了不要特別編一段文字來表現通字的長處,所以選了一段別人已經寫好了的東西。碰巧在這一段東西裏只有一個"裏"字没有用通字的"里"字,其餘的字完全都是通字已經有的字,這個比預料的平均分數碰巧好得多了。(更多例子見 68 頁以下《本論》部分。)

[2] 這"他"字一共見八次,頭五次跟第七次是指中國,第六第八次是指可能的别的國家。

PART TWO TECHNICAL REPORT

In this technical report a system of initials, finals, with tones, will be outlined, so that it will be possible to form, on the basis of this outline, a complete syllabary of 2085 syllables with a corresponding set of characters chosen on the principles outlined below.

V Principles and Methods

(1) Since General Chinese is designed for writing both classical Chinese and the modern dialects, the (mainly) monosyllabic morpheme, rather than the syntactical word, should be the unit we are concerned with here.

(2) Mandarin, Cantonese, Wu, and some features of Min, will be the main dialects to consider as our base. We shall use the modern forms if these have changed alike in those dialects, for instance 河 *ho* 'river', not *ha* or *hâ*, since there is no point in going back to an ancient pronunciation if all the major dialects have changed from *a* to *o* or the like (Mandarin /e/, that is, [ɤ], being an unrounded [o]).

(3) Since ancient voicing is implied in the initials, there will be no need to distinguish between the first and second tones (except for the few words like 媽 *mha*, 貓 *mhau, etc.*).

(4) Should Anc. Chin. Rising Tone with voiced stops and fricatives be kept as Rising, e. g. 坐 *dzoo* 'sit', but 座 *dzoh* 'seat'? If the answer is yes, We should follow *Kuangyün*. This is what we will do in the syllabary. (Note that the phenomenon of "全濁上聲變去聲" was already noticeable in Po Chü-i's *Song of the P'i-p'a.* e.g. 婦 *ᶜb'iəu* rhyming with 故 *kuoᵓ*.)

(5) A certain amount of homophony can be tolerated, as any system of language or writing can stand some homophony, if it is not excessive, e.g. 廉 for both 廉 and 簾, 番 for both 番 and 翻, 咸 for both 咸 and 鹹[1]. A few cases of homophony of opposites or near opposites will probably not be troublesome, given the context of use. For example, *lieu* for 流 'to flow' and 留 'to remain' seems to need differentiation. But *Chuang Tzu* has a passage saying 留動而生物, and the commentary says that 留 can also be written as 流.

(6) Phonetic "primitives" are usually chosen in preference to enlargements, e.g. 方 for 方, 芳 and 果 for 果, 菓, 裹.

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[1] In Cantonese grocery stores the word for 'salted' is usually given as 咸.

第二部分　　本論

這第二部分是技術性的論述,其中將列舉聲母、韻母(帶聲調),這樣就可以在這個基礎上製成一個音節表,包含二千零八十五個音節,各自有一個漢字相配,這些漢字是根據下列原則選出來的。

伍　　原則與方法

(1) 由於通字的設計是既用來寫文言又用來寫現代方言的,因而我們所需要的與其說是語法上的詞,毋寧說主要是單音的語素。

(2) 官話,粵語,吳語,以及閩語的某些特徵,是我們用來做基礎的主要方言。如果一個字在這些方言裏經過相同的變化,因而現代的形式相同,我們就採用這個形式,例如"河"ho,而不採用 ha 或 hâ,因爲既然所有的大方言都已經由 a 變 o 或相近的音(官話的/e/是 [ɤ],卽不圓唇的 [o]),要回到古時候的發音去就毫無道理了。

(3) 因爲古代的清音濁音的分別已經包含在聲母裏,就毋須分別陰平和陽平了(除了少數幾個字如"媽" mha, "貓" mhau)。

(4) 中古的上聲全濁聲母字要不要保留上聲,例如"坐" dzoo, 但"座" dzoh? 如果要保留,最好依照《廣韻》,音節表就是這麼辦的。(注意:"全濁上聲變去聲"在白居易的《琵琶行》裏已經出現,如"婦" ꜀b'i̯əu 跟"故" kuo꜄ 押韻。)

(5) 一定量的同音現象是可以容忍的。只要不過頭,任何一種語言或文字都不妨有點兒同音詞語,例如用"廉"代表"廉"和"簾",用"番"代表"番"和"翻",用"咸"代表"咸"和"鹹"。[1] 有幾個反義或近乎反義的同音字大概也不會引起麻煩,只要有上下文。例如"流"和"留"似乎需要分開,但是《莊子・天地》裏有"留動而生物",《經典釋文》在"留動"下注"留或作流"。

(6) 一般選用在形聲字裏作聲旁的"本字"而不選用加形旁的繁化字,例如"方"代表"方、芳","果"代表"果、菓、裹"。

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[1] 在廣州副食品商店,"鹹"都寫做"咸"。

(7) Frequency of occurrence shall however also be taken into account, e. g. 傑 in preference to the rarer 桀 for the syllable *giet*, 離 in preference to 离 for *li*. Note that the present project has nothing to do with, nor is it necessarily opposed to, the movement for simplified characters, which, if adopted, will automatically change 離 into 离. (Cf. footnote, p. 10.)

(8) Other things being equal, a more colorless character is preferred to one with a more striking meaning, since both General Chinese Characters (GCC) and the General Chinese Romanization (GCR) are to function as phonetic writing, e. g. 苟 for both 苟 and 狗, 俄 for 鵝 and 蛾 as well as 俄 (not following the irreg. 4th Tone in Mand. for 'Russia').

(9) It may be desirable to set up certain small lists of special orthography for certain extra-high-frequency words such as the numerals, particles, interjections, etc. These will be included in the syllabary, pp. 32—57, e. g. (的) *de*, (了) *le*, p. 35.

(10) Some distinctions on which the rhyme dictionaries waver and which are not reflected in most modern dialects should not be kept. For example, ancient *â : uâ* > modern *o : uo* are kept apart for the velars, in Mandarin and Cantonese, as in 個 : 過, but not in the other initials, as in 羅 *lâ* > Cant. *lo*, Mand. *luo* : 騾 *luâ* > Cant. *lo*, Mand. *luo*. These rhymes were all mixed up badly in the dictionary *Chiyūn* and the distinctions (except for the velars) are practically meaningless for modern dialects.

VI Phonology of General Chinese

6.1 Initials

(1) Pure stops —

幫 b, 滂 p, 並 bh; 端 d, 透 t, 定 dh; 見 c, 溪 k, 羣 g; 知 dy, 徹 ty, 澄 dhy

Note the choice of *c* for Anc. [k] because of its very high degree of frequency. The use of *c* and *g* fits in well with modern palatalization: 高 *cau* 'high' : 交 *ceau* 'intercourse'; 狂 *guang* 'mad, wild': 強 *giang* 'strong'. Cf. Ital. *c*on [k-] : vo*c*e [-tʃ-]; Eng. *g*o [g-] : a*g*e [-dʒ-].

Question: Is it worth while to keep 知徹澄 distinct from the affricates 照穿牀? Both Cantonese and Mandarin have combined these and only Fukienese has kept the former as dentals, as in *di* 知 'know'. The morphemes concerned are relatively few lexically and speakers of Fukienese need only to learn that those few go into the palatal affricates. It will involve a much smaller task than the separation of 'sharps' (尖) and 'roundeds' (團), which will be a must for any interdialectal system.

(2) Affricates —

精 z, 清 ts, 從 dz; 照莊 dr, 穿初 tr, 牀崇 jr; 照章 j, 穿昌 ch, 牀船 dj

(7) 可是也要考慮到出現的頻率,例如代表 giet 這個音節用"傑"而不用"桀",代表 li 這個音節用"離"而不用"离"。請注意,我們這個方案與簡化漢字運動無關,但是也不是跟它作對。要按簡化字的原則,"離"就會自動的改成"离"。(參見第 11 頁脚注。)

(8) 在其他條件相等的情況下,寧可要一個比較没有色彩的字而不要一個有突出意義的字,因爲無論是通字漢字(GCC)還是通字羅馬字(GCR)都是起標音的作用,例如用"茍"代表"茍"和"狗",用"俄"代表"俄、鵝、蛾"。("俄國"的"俄"在官話裏讀去聲是例外,這裏不取。)

(9) 似乎有必要制定爲數不多的特殊字形來對付頻率特别高的字,如數目字,語助詞,嘆詞,等等,見音節表 32—57 頁,例如"的" de,"了" le(見 35 頁)。

(10) 有些分别在韻書裏已經摇擺不定,在大多數現代方言裏已經不存在,我們也就不保留。例如中古的歌韻 â 和戈韻 uâ 分别變成現代的 o 和 uo,在官話和粵語裏這兩韻的區别只見於古見溪疑曉匣影六母字,如"個"和"過",而在别的聲母之後不存在,如"羅" lâ 和"騾" luâ,粵語都是 lo,官話都是 luo。歌戈兩韻在《集韻》裏已經亂了套。[《廣韻》歌韻端透定泥來精清從心九母字《集韻》都移到戈韻。]這兩韻的分别,除古見溪疑曉匣影六母外,對於現代方言已經没有多大意義。

陸　通字的音韻

6.1 聲母

(1) 純塞音

幫 b, 滂 p, 並 bh; 端 d, 透 t, 定 dh; 見 c, 溪 k, 羣 g; 知 dy, 徹 ty, 澄 dhy

我們選擇 c 來代表中古音[k],因爲它的頻率很高。採用 c 和 g 跟現代的腭化音正好配合:"高" cau : "交" ceau; "狂" guang : "强" giang。可以比較意大利文 *con* [k-] : voce [-tʃ-]; 英文 *go* [g-] : age [-dʒ-]。

問題:保留"知徹澄"和"照穿牀"的分别值得不值得?粵語和官話裏都已經合併了,只有閩語還把"知徹澄"讀爲舌尖塞音,如"知" di。從詞義上講,有關的語素爲數不多,説閩語的人只要知道這幾個字已經歸入照穿牀就行了。這種差别比起分尖團音來,[在區分意義上]負担輕多了,後者是對於任何方言際方案都是非有不可的。

(2) 塞擦音

精 z, 清 ts, 從 dz; 照莊 dr, 穿初 tr, 牀崇 jr; 照章 j, 穿昌 ch, 牀船 dj

(3) Fricatives —

非～敷 f, 奉 fv; 心 s, 邪 sz; 審生 sr, 禪士 zr; 審書 sh, 禪時 zh; 曉 x, 匣 h (雄熊 h)

The frequency of 精 is higher than that of 從 and much higher than that of 邪, both lexically and textually, hence the choice of *z* for 精 at the expense of *sz* for 邪. For the same reason, *fv* is used for 奉, reserving *v* for the more frequent 微.

(4) Nasals — 明 m, 微 v; 泥～娘 n; 日 r; 疑 q

(5) Lateral — 來 l

(6) Laryngeals — 影 Ø; 喻以 y~w; 喻云 y~w + h (雄熊)

The initial 喻云 will be divided between *h* (under 3 above) and y~w according to modern forms, e. g. 雄 *hiung* 'male': 尤 *yeu*. Wherever the palatalization in 喻 is lost, *w* will be used, as in 王 *wang*. (Only in Wenchow is it kept as 王 *ywo*.)

6.2 Finals and Syllabic Types in Terms of Ancient Rhymes

果假	歌 o			麻加 a, ea			戈茄,麻耶 ie		
b				麻 ma	把 baa	怕 pah			
d	多 do	左 zoo	做 zoh	拿 na[1]	哪 naa	那 nah	爹 die	寫 siee	謝 szieh
j				差 tra	洒 sraa	詐 drah	車 che	者 jee	射 zheh
c	哥 co	我 qoo	个 coh	家 cea	假 ceaa	下 heah	茄 gie	也 yee	夜 yeh
果假	戈 uo, o			麻瓜 ua			戈靴 iue		
b	波 bo	跛 boo	破 poh						
d	羅 lo	所 soo[2]	座 dzoh						
j									
c	鍋 cuo	果 cuoo	過 cuoh	瓜 cua	瓦 quaa	化 xuah	靴 xiue		

(3) 擦音

非～敷 f, 奉 fv; 心 s, 邪 sz; 審生 sr, 禪士 zr; 審書 sh, 禪時 zh; 曉 x, 匣 h (雄熊 h)

“精”母的頻率高於“從”母,並且更高於“邪”母，無論從詞彙計算或是從文章計算都是如此,因此選擇 z 代表“精”母而用 sz 代表“邪”母。由於同一理由,用 fv 代表“奉”母而保留 v 代表頻率較高的“微”母。[禪士 zr 代表牀崇母北京讀摩擦音的“士仕事”和“俟”。禪時 zh 代表北京讀摩擦音的牀船母字和禪母字。禪母北京讀塞擦音的字歸到牀船母。參看 31 頁(3)。]

(4) 鼻音——明 m, 微 v; 泥～娘 n; 日 r; 疑 q

(5) 邊音——來 l

(6) 喉音——影 ∅; 喻以 y~w, 喻云 y~w ＋h (雄熊)

喻云母按今音分成 h (上文第 3 項擦音)和零聲母 y~w 兩類,例如“雄” hiung : “尤” yeu。[喻母讀舌面前介音用 y-。] 喻母不讀舌面前介音時用 w-, 例如“王” wang。(只有溫州話保留舌面前介音,如“王” ywo。)

6.2 韻母和音節類型(按中古韻類排列)

效	豪 au	肴 au, eau	宵,蕭 iau[1]
b	毛 mau 保 bao 報 baw		苗 miau 表 biao 票 piaw
d	刀 dau 老 lao 到 daw	鬧 naw	消 siau 小 siao 料 liaw
j		抄 trau 吵 trao 鈔 traw	昭 jau 少 shao 繞 raw
c	高 cau 好 xao 號 haw	交 ceau 巧 keao 效 heaw	꜀要 iau 曉 xiao 叫 ciaw
流	侯 eu		尤,幽 ieu[1]
b	某 meo 戊 mew		浮 fveu 否 feo 謬 miew
d	頭 dheu 走 zeo 漏 lew		秋 tsieu 柳 lieo 就 dziew
j			州 jeu 手 sheo 壽 zhew
c	歐 eu 口 keo 后 hew		由 yeu 九 cieo 救 ciew
遇	模 u		魚,虞 iu
b	菩 bhu 補 buu 布 buh		無 vu 府 fuu 付 fuh[2]
d	都 du 土 tuu 路 luh		須 siu 取 tsiuu 趣 tsiuh
j			朱 ju[2] 楚 truu 樹 zhuh
c	姑 cu 苦 kuu 互 huh		居 ciu 舉 ciuu 遇 qiuh

蟹	咍 ai[1]			皆諧,佳街 ai, eai		
b				排 bhai	擺 bae	賣 may
d	才 dzai	乃 nae	賽 say			
j				齋 drai		債 dray
c	開 kai	改 cae	愛 ay	皆 ceai	解 ceae	介 ceay
蟹	灰 uei			皆懷,佳蛙 uai		
b	杯 buei	每 muee	背 buey			
d						
j						
c	回 huei	悔 xuee	晦 xuey	乖 cuai	枴 cuae	壞 huay

咸	覃 om/ap, op				談 am, om/ap, op			
b								
d	南 nom	慘 tsoom	探 tomm[2]	答 dap	藍 lam	覽 laam	暫 dzamm	塔 tap
j								
c	含 hom	撼 hoom	暗 omm	合 hop	甘 com	敢 coom		磕 kop
咸	鹽,嚴,添,凡 iem, am, om/iep, ap							
b	凡 fvam	貶 bieem	泛 famm	法 fap				
d	添 tiem	點 dieem	念 niemm	帖 tiep				
j	占 jom[2]	陝 shoom	贍 zhomm	摺 jep				
c	兼 ciem	歉 kieem	厭 iemm	葉 yep				

山	寒 an, on/at, ot				刪顏,山艱 an, ean/at, eat			
b					班 ban	板 baan	扮 bann	
d	單 dan	懶 laan	散 sann	達 dhat				
j					山 sran	產 traan	棧 jrann	扎 drat
c	干 con[3]	罕 xoon	看 konn	割 cot	間 cean[3]	眼 qeaan	晏 eann	瞎 xeat
山	桓 on, uon/ot, uot				刪關,山鰥 uan/uat[4]			
b	般 bon	滿 moon	半 bonn	潑 pot				八 bat
d	酸 son	短 doon	亂 lonn	脫 tot				
j					閂 sruan	撰 jruaan	涮 sruann	刷 sruat
c	官 cuon[3]	碗 uoon	換 huonn	活 huot	關 cuan[3]	莞 huaan	幻 huann	挖 uat

蟹止	祭例,廢刈,齊雞 ei			止攝開 i[1]		
b	迷 mei	米 mee	閉 bey	皮 bhi	比 bii	避 bhih
d	低 dei	禮 lee	第 dhey	尼 ni	里 lii	自 dzih
j			世 shey	之 ji	止 jii	試 shih
c	雞 cei	啟 kee	系 hey	欺 ki	己 cii	氣 kih
蟹止	祭歲,廢穢,齊圭 uei			止攝合 ui		
b			廢 fey	非 fui	尾 vue	未 vuy
d				隨 szui	髓 sue	類 luy
j				吹 chui	水 shue	睡 zhuy
c	圭 cuei		桂 cuey	爲 wui	偉 wue	爲' wuy

咸	咸,銜 am, eam/ap, eap			
b				
d				
j	衫 sram	斬 draam	站 dhyamm	插 trap
c	監 ceam	減 ceaam	陷 heamm	甲 ceap
深	侵 im, em/ip, ep			
b		品 piim		
d	林 lim	寖 tsiim	浸 zimm	立 lip
j	針 jem	審 sheem	任 remm	澀 srep
c	今 cim	飲 iim	禁 cimm	及 gip

山	仙延,元言,先前 ien, an/iet, et			
b	邊 bien	免 mieen	片 pienn	別 bhiet
d	天 tien	淺 tsieen	線 sienn	切 tsiet
j	然 ran	展 dyaan	扇 shann	舌 zhet
c	言 qien	演 yeen	現 hienn	結 ciet
山	仙緣,元原,先玄 an, (i)uan/at, (i)uet, ot			
b	番 fan	晚 vaan	萬 vann	發 fat
d	全 dziuan	選 siuaan	戀 liuann	雪 siuet
j	川 chuan	轉 dyuaan	串 chuann	說 shot
c	圓 yuan	遠 yuaan	勸 kiuann	月 qiuet

臻	痕 en/et				真,臻,欣 in, en/it, et			
b					賓 bin	敏 miin	鬢 binn	密 mit
d					鄰 lin	儘 ziin	信 sinn	七 tsit
j					人 ren	診 jeen	慎 zhenn	瑟 sret
c	跟 cen	齦 keen	恨 henn	紇 het	斤 cin[1]	緊 ciin	印 inn	一 it
臻	魂 un, en/ut, et				諄,文 en, iun/ut, iut			
b	門 men	本 been	悶 menn	勃 bhet	分 fen	吻 veen	問 venn	弗 fut
d	孫 sun	損 suun	頓 dunn	卒 zut	巡 sziun	筍 siuun	迅 siunn	戌 siut
j					春 chun	準 juun	順 zhunn	出 chut
c	温 un	滚 cuun	困 kunn	骨 cut	君 ciun[2]	允 yuun	訓 xiunn	橘 ciut

宕江	唐岡[3] ang/oc				江[3] (e)ang, uang/(e)oc, uoc			
b	忙 mang	榜 bag	謗 baq	薄 bhoc	邦 bang			璞 poc
d	桑 sang	黨 dag	浪 laq	托 toc				
j					窗 truang		撞 dhyuaq	捉 druoc
c	꜀行 hang	慷 kag	抗 kaq	各 coc	江 ceang	講 ceag	巷 heaq	覺 ceoc
宕	唐光[3] uang/uoc							
b								
d								
j								
c	光 cuang	廣 cuag	曠 kuaq	霍 xuoc				

梗	庚羹,耕爭 aeng/ aec[4]				清征,庚京,青經 ieng, aeng/iec			
b	彭 bhaeng	猛 maeg	孟 maeq	百 baec	名 mieng	丙 bieg	病 bhieq	壁 biec
d		冷 laeg			丁 dieng	井 zieg	令 lieq	剔 tiec
j	生 sraeng	省 sraeg	碾 dhyaeq	責 draec	聲 shaeng	整 jaeg	正 jaeq	石 zhiec
c	庚 caeng[5]	梗 caeg	硬 qaeq	客 kaec	京 cieng	景 cieg	慶 kieq	益 iec
梗	庚横,耕宏 uaeng/ uaec				清傾,庚榮,青螢 iueng/ iuec			
b								
d								
j								
c	横 huaeng		横 [illegible] huaeq	獲 huaec	傾 kiueng	永 yueg	泳 yueq	役 yuec

通	東紅 ung/uc				東融 (i)ung/(i)uc			
b	蓬 bhung		夢 muq	卜 buc	風 fung[1]	諷 fug	鳳 fvuq	福 fuc
d	東 dung	桶 tug	弄 luq	速 suc	隆 liung[2]			六 liuc[3]
j					終 jung		衆 juq	肉 ruc
c	工 cung	孔 kug	甕 uq	谷 cuc	窮 giung			育 yuc
通	冬 ong/ouc[4]				鍾 (i)ong/(i)ouc[4]			
b					封 fong[1]	捧 pog	縫 fvoq	
d	冬 dong		宋 soq	毒 dhouc	龍 liong[2]	隴 liog	頌 sziog	绿 liouc
j					鐘 jong	種 jog	種ᵓ joq	辱 rouc
c				沃 ouc				

宕	陽良 (i)ang/(i)oc			
b				
d	將 ziang	两 liag	匠 dziaq	削 sicc
j	商 shang[5]	賞 shag	尚 zhaq	若 roc
c	陽 yang	仰 qiag	向 xiaq	脚 cioc
宕	陽方 (u)ang[6]/(u)oc			
b	方 fang[7]	仿 fag	望 vaq	縛 fvoc
d				
j				
c	王 wang	往 wag	旺 waq	

曾	登橙 eng/ec				蒸丞 ing, eng/ic, ec			
b	朋 bheng		蹦 beq	北 bec	冰 bing			逼 bic
d	能 neng	等 deg	贈 dzeq	塞 sec	陵 ling			即 zic
j					仍 reng	拯 jeg	勝 sheq	測 trec[8]
c	恆 heng	肯 keg	亙 ceq	克 kec	應 ing		應ᵓ iq	極 gic
曾	登肱 ueng/uec				蒸域 —/iuic			
b								
d								
j								
c	弘 hueng			國 cuec				域 yuic

Notes to pp. 16—21

16[1] The words 他哪那 under 歌 with Mandarin *a* is considered 麻加.

16[2] See parag. 1, p. 30 on characters printed in bold type.

Some words in Cantonese and the word 所 in Mandarin have *o*. We shall treat these as "irregular" cases, using the modern *o*.

17[1] In these two boxes the dentilabials or the palatals are considered to have absorbed the medial -i-, while the other cases retain the initial or medial *i*.

17[2] Modernized as *-u*, with dentilabials, in complementary distribution with bilabials under 模, likewise with the palatals 朱 *ju*, etc.

18[1] The few words under 泰蓋 with Mand *a* is considered 麻加, e. g. 大 *dah* and the few words in 泰外 with Mand *uai* is considered 皆懷, e. g. 外 *quay*. Note that the majority of the dialects agree as to the reassignment of words under 佳 to 皆 and 麻, thus making it unnecessary to set up as a separate rhyme.

18[2] In the dental and palatal 舒聲 (i. e. non-entering tone), this use of the vowel *o* instead of *a* follows Wu instead of Mandarin.

18[3] The forms for 干官間關 *con, cuon, cean, cuan* parallel those for 歌鍋家瓜 *co, cuo, cea, cua*.

18[4] The 合口 for the labials are not significantly distinctive and can be neglected.

19[1] A part from desultory cases in the Min dialects, there is no distinction in any dialect in the four rimes 支,脂,之,微. It is expected that the overall tolerance for homophones will cover these rimes without trouble.

20[1] Only in row *c* is there a little overlapping between 眞 and 欣.

20[2] Only in row *c* is there a little overlapping between 諄 and 文.

20[3] The labials under 唐岡,唐光 and 江 are roughly in complementary distribution and are not distinguished in the modern dialects.

20[4] This group 梗 is separated from the next group 曾 *eng*, etc. because of different treatment in Cant. and Wu, where there are double readings.

20[5] Since there no ambiguity here without adding *e* after the gutturals *c*, *k*, etc. and since the palatalization is quite erratic in Mand. The shorter forms (*caeng* instead of *ceaeng*, etc.) are adopted here.

21[1] The medial -i- is considered absorbed in the initial.

21[2] As is exemplified in central Honan.

21[3] As is approximated in spoken pronunciation of Peking.

16—21 頁注

16[1] 歌韻的"他哪那"官話讀 a 韻，今列入麻加韻。

16[2] 黑體字的說明見 31 頁的第一段。

粵語裏有些字讀 o，官話的"所"也讀 o 。我們認爲"所"字"不規則"，列入歌韻。

17[1] 這兩攝裏我們認爲齒脣音和舌面音聲母字已經吸收了介音 -i-，其他部位聲母的字保留這個介音。

17[2] 齒脣音現代讀 -u，與"模"韻的雙脣音形成互補的分布，舌面音"朱" ju 等也是如此。

18[1] 泰蓋韻少數字官話讀 a，今改入麻加韻，例如"大" dah；泰外韻少數字官話讀 -uai，今改入皆懷韻，例如"外" quay。注意：大多數方言一致把佳韻字分歸皆韻和麻韻，因而毋須另立一韻。

18[2] 舒聲舌尖音和舌面音聲母字的元音據吳語作 o，而不據官話作 a。

18[3] "干官間關"作 con，cuon，cean，cuan，跟"歌鍋家瓜"作 co，cuo，cea，cua 平行。

18[4] 脣音合口沒有區別意義的作用，可以不管。

19[1] 除閩語有些零碎的例字外，任何方言"支、脂、之、微"四韻都不分。估計這四韻的同音替代可以容忍，不致於發生麻煩。

20[1] 真韻和欣韻只在舌根聲母字有少數字對立。

20[2] 諄韻和文韻只在見系聲母有少數字對立。

20[3] 唐岡韻唐光韻和江韻脣音字的分布大致是互補的，在現代方言裏無分別。

20[4] 我們把梗攝跟曾攝分開，因爲粵語和吳語梗攝有兩讀。

20[5] 由於在舌根音 c，k 等後面不加 e 不發生誤會，又由於官話這些字的腭化是不規則的，所以這裏採用較短的拼法，用 caeng 等，不用 ceaeng 等。

21[1] 介音 -i- 認爲已經爲聲母所吸收。

21[2] 例如河南中部。

21[3] 北京口語"六"字音與此近似。

21[4] We are distinguishing the 平、上、去 of 冬 and 鍾 *-(i)ong* from those of 東 *-(i)ung*. The 入聲 of 冬 and 鍾, however, are given as -(*i*)*ouc*, to separate it from the 宕 group, e. g. 沃 *ouc* (p. 56) ≠ 惡 *oc* (p. 50).

21[5] The retroflexes under 陽良 are rounded in most modern dialects, but we are taking advantage of the slight rounding in English and write simply *drang* for 莊 etc. (p. 50). Only the Kan dialects (Kiangsi) have *tzang*, etc. for 莊, etc.

21[6] This box can be combined with 唐 above, as the *yod* has disappeared in the modern dialects.

21[7] The dentilabials under 陽方 are of course in complementary distribution with the bilabials under 唐 and 江 above.

21[8] But the palatals have *-ic*, as 式 *shic*, cf. p. 54 and 55.

21[4] 在平、上、去聲，我們分別冬韻 -ong 和東紅韻 -ung，鍾韻 -iong 和東融韻 -iung。但冬韻和鍾韻的入聲我們寫做-(i)ouc，用來跟宕攝分別，例如“沃” ouc(56 頁)≠“惡” oc(50 頁)。

21[5] 陽良韻的“莊”組字在大多數現代方言裏是合口呼，但是我們利用英語裏 r 的輕度圓脣，用 drang 寫“莊”，等等(50 頁)。只有贛語是 tzang 等等。

21[6] 陽方韻可以跟上頁“唐”韻合併，因爲現代方言陽方韻讀開口呼、合口呼。

21[7] 這些齒脣音的分布顯然跟上頁唐韻、江韻的雙脣音是互補的。

21[8] 但莊章、牀船、審書、禪等聲母字寫作 -ic，如“式” shic，參看 54—55 頁。

List of Finals

	-	o	a	e
平 Even	基 ci 姑 cu 居 ciu	哥 co 鍋 cuo	巴 ba 家 cea 呀 ia 瓜 cua	車 che 些 sie 靴 xiue
上 Rising	己 cii 古 cuu 舉 ciuu	哿 coo 果 cuoo	把 baa 假 ceaa 倆 liaa 寡 cuaa	扯 chee 寫 siee
去 Going	記 cih 故 cuh 句 ciuh	个 coh 過 cuoh	霸 bah 架 ceah 卦 cuah	舍 sheh 借 zieh

	om	am (iem)	em (im)	on	an (ien)	(e)n
平 Even	南 nom	藍 lam 監 ceam 兼 ciem	針 jem 今 cim	干 con 官 cuon	班 ban 間 cean 肩 cien 關 cuan 權 giuan	痕 hen 斤 cin 魂 hun 君 ciun
上 Rising	慘 tsoom	覽 laam 減 ceaam 檢 cieem	枕 jeem 錦 ciim	罕 xoon 管 cuoon	板 baan 簡 ceaan 繭 cieen 喘 chuaan 卷 ciuaan	本 been 緊 ciin 滾 cuun 允 yuun
去 Going	暗 omm	暫 dzamm 鑑 ceamm 劍 ciemm	任 remm 禁 cimm	幹 conn 貫 cuonn	扮 bann 間 ʾceann 見 cienn 慣 cuann 勸 kiuann	恨 henn 印 inn 困 kunn 郡 giunn
	op	ap (iep)	ep (ip)	ot	at (iet)	(e)t
入 Entering	合 hop	答 dap 甲 ceap 協 hiep	摺 jep 急 cip	割 cot 括 cuot	八 bat 瞎 xeat 結 ciet 刮 cuet 決 ciuet	折 jet 吉 cit 出 chut 屈 kiut

韻母表

ai	ei	ui	au	eu	
該 cai 皆 ceai 乖 cuai	批 pei 杯 buei	悲 bui	高 cau 交 ceau 澆 ciau	勾 ceu 鳩 cieu	平 Even
改 cae 解 ceae 枴 cuae	禮 lee	壘 lue	稿 cao 攪 ceao 繳 ciao	茍 ceo 九 cieo	上 Rising
蓋 cay 介 ceay 怪 cuay	例 ley	類 luy	告 caw 教 ceaw 叫 ciaw	够 cew 救 ciew	去 Going
ang	**aeng (ieng)**	**eng (ing)**	**ung**	**ong**	
剛 cang 江 ceang 姜 ciang 光 cuang	庚 caeng 兵 bieng 觥 cuaeng 傾 kiueng	登 deng 冰 bing 弘 hueng	東 dung 窮 giung	冬 dong 兇 xiong	平 Even
黨 dag 講 ceag 响 xiag 廣 cuag	哽 caeg 景 cieg 頃 kiueg	等 deg	董 dug	種 jog 擁 iog	上 Rising
抗 kaq 降 ceaq 亮 liaq 鄺 kuaq	更 caeq 竟 cieq 橫ʾ huaeq 泳 yueq	凳 deq 興ʾ xiq	凍 duq	種ʾ joq 用 yoq	去 Going
oc	**aec (iec)**	**(e)c**	**uc**	**ouc**	
各 coc 覺 ceoc 脚 cioc 郭 cuoc	格 caec 激 ciec 獲 huaec 役 yuec	得 dec 力 lic 國 cuec 域 yuic	禿 tuc 菊 ciuc	督 douc 局 giouc	入 Entering

6.3 Summary of Finals

Instead of being divided into 外轉 Type (*a*-type) and 内轉 type (non *a*-type) of rhymes as in Anc. Chin., General Chinese has the vocalisms of *a*, *o*, *e*, and zero (not counting high vowels). Instead of the Anc. Chin. eight classes of open and close forms of the four divisions, GC follows modern Chinese in dividing medials (incl. zero medial) into four classes: 開,齊, 合, 撮, i.e. zero, *-i-*, *-u-*, *-iu-*, with the addition of an intermediate Type of *-e-* class for Anc. Chin., Division II in the guttural (velar and laryngeal) group of initials. For example, between 剛 *cang* and 姜 *ciang*, there is 江 *ceang;* the medial *-e-* indicates that there is palatalization in Mandarin, none in Cantonese, and there is or is not in Wu according as it is in the reading or spoken pronunciation. The list of GCR finals is given on pp. 26—27.

In the list, the spelling *aeng* is short for Division II *eaeng* and *ieng* and *iueng* are short for *iaeng* and *iuaeng* respectively.

6.4 Summary of Tones

平 Even:	Use basic forms of the finals.
上 Rising:	Double the last vowel before the endings zero, *-m*, *-n*.
	Double the *u* in *iu*.
	Change the endings *-i*, *-u*, *-ng* into *-e*, *-o*, *-g*, respectively.
去 Going:	Add *-h* after the ending zero.
	Change the endings *-i*, *-u* into *-y*, *-w*, respectively.
	Double the endings *-n*, *-m*.
	Change *-ng* into *-q*.
入 Entering:	Marked by the endings *-p*, *-t*, *-c*.

Exemples:

平 Even:	巴 ba	居 ciu	非 fui	高 cau	藍 lam	人 ren	章 jang
上 Rising:	把 baa	舉 ciuu	匪 fue	稿 cao	覽 laam	忍 reen	掌 jag
去 Going:	霸 bah	句 ciuh	費 fuy	告 caw	濫 lamm	認 renn	障 jaq
入 Entering:					臘 lap	熱 ret	酌 joc

6.3 韻母撮要

通字不像中古音那樣分“外轉”(a 型)和“內轉”(非 a 型),而是分別主元音爲 a, o, e, Ø (不計高元音)。通字不像中古漢語那樣分開口合口各四等,而是像現代漢語那樣分開、齊、合、撮四呼,介音分別爲 Ø, -i-, -u-, -iu-,但是增加一個中間型的 -e- 介音,表示中古音二等舌根音(軟腭音和喉音)聲母字。例如“剛” cang 和 “姜” ciang 之間有 “江” ceang; 其中的 -e- 表示官話裏腭化,粵語裏不腭化,吳語文言音腭化而白話音不腭化。通字羅馬字的韻母表見 26—27 頁。

在韻母表裏, aeng 是二等 eaeng 的簡化, ieng 跟 iueng 分別是 iaeng 跟 iuaeg 的簡化。

6.4 聲調撮要

平聲:	用韻母的基本形式。
上聲:	重複韻尾 Ø, -m, -n 前的最後一個元音。
	重複 iu 裏的 u 。
	把韻尾 -i, -u, -ng 分別改寫爲 -e, -o, -g 。
去聲:	韻尾爲 Ø 時,加寫 -h 。
	把韻尾 -i, -u 分別改寫爲 -y, -w 。
	重複韻尾 -n, -m 。
	把韻尾 -ng 改寫爲 q 。
入聲:	由韻尾 -p, -t, -c 表示。

舉例:

平聲:	巴 ba	居 ciu	非 fui	高 cau	藍 lam	人 ren	章 jang
上聲:	把 baa	舉 ciuu	匪 fue	稿 cao	覽 laam	忍 reen	掌 jag
去聲:	霸 bah	句 ciuh	費 fuy	告 caw	濫 lamm	認 renn	障 jaq
入聲:					臘 lap	熱 ret	酌 joc

VII Syllabary of GCC and GCR

(1) In this syllabary, characters printed in bold type are not part of the traditional phonological system, but are given a theoretical place in the General Chinese system, e. g. **媽** *mha* 'ma' an Even Tone word with a voiced initial but taking a lst instead of a 2nd Tone, and other phonologically irregular forms e. g. **謀** *meu* instead of a theoretical *mieu*.

(2) We are temporarily keeping the Rising Tone with Anc. Chin. voiced stops and fricatives, even though most of them have changed into the Going Tone, as 技 *gii* 'skill': 忌 *gih* 'jealous of'; 亥 *hae* '12th Earth's Branch': 害 *hay* 'to harm'.

(3) Where most modern dialects agree to disagree with Anc. Chin. in distinguishing voiced affricates from fricatives, we follow the modern dialects, e.g. **成** *djaeng* (← a theoretical *zhaeng*). but **繩** *zheng* (← a theoretical *djeng*).

(4) Finals with *-e-* as a (graphical) medial indicate that Cant. has unpalatalized and Mand. has palatalized pronunciation. while Wu has unpalatalized or palatalized pronunciation according as the word is in the spoken or reading style, e. g. 間 *cean* 'space'.

柒　通字漢字和羅馬字音節表

(1) 音節表裏排黑體的漢字不在傳統的音韻系統之內，但在通字系統內給它一個理論上的位置，例如“媽” mha 是一個濁聲母的平聲字，但不是陽平而是陰平。又如“謀”字在理論上應是 mieu，但實際是 meu，是不規則的音變，所以排黑體“謀”。

(2) 中古全濁聲母上聲暫時保留上聲，盡管其中大多數已經變去聲，例如“技” gii：“忌” gih；“亥” hae：“害” hay。

(3) 遇到多數現代方言在濁塞擦音和濁擦音的分別上跟中古音不一致的情況，我們按現代方言寫，例如“成” djaeng(←理論上 zhaeng)，但是“繩” zheng (←理論上 djeng)。[編者案：實際上根據北京音分別塞擦音與擦音。“成”是禪母字（摩擦音），今依北京音以牀船母字（塞擦音）論。“繩”是牀船母字(塞擦音)，今依北京音以禪母字(摩擦音)論。]

(4) 韻母裏的 -e- 介音(僅僅是拼寫上的)表示粵語讀非腭化音，官話讀腭化音，吳語白話音不腭化，文言音腭化，例如“間” cean。

Syllabary 1 音節表 1

	o	oo	oh	uo	uoo	uoh
b	波 bo	跛 boo	播 boh			
p	坡 po	頗 poo	破 poh			
bh	婆 bho		薄ʾ[1] bhoh			
f						
fv						
v						
m	摩 mo		磨 moh			
d	多 do	朵 doo	剁 doh			
t	拖 to	妥 too	唾 toh			
dh	駄 dho	舵 dho	惰 dhoh			
l	羅 lo	裸 loo	摞 loh			
	囉 lho					
n	挪 no		糯 noh			
z		左 zoo	做 zoh			
ts	搓 tso	瑳 tsoo	錯 tsoh			
dz	矬 dzo	坐 dzoo	座 dzoh			
s	梭 so	所 soo				
sz						
dy						
ty						
dhy						
dr						
tr						
jr						
sr[2]						
j						
ch						
dj						
sh						
zh						
r						
c	哥 co	哿 coo	个 coh	鍋 cuo	果 cuoo	過 cuoh
k	科 ko	可 koo	課 koh			
g						
x	呵 xo				火 xuoo	貨 xuoh
h	何 ho		賀 hoh	和 huo	禍 huoo	和ʾ huoh
q	俄 qo	我 qoo	餓 qoh	訛 quo		臥 quoh
y, w						
ø	꜀阿[3] o			窩 uo		

Syllabary 2 音節表 2

	a	aa	ah	ea	eaa	eah
b	巴 ba	把 baa	爸 bah			
p	趴 pa		怕 pah			
bh	爬 bha	罷 bhaa				
f						
fv						
v						
m	麻 ma[1]	馬 maa	罵 mah			
	媽 mha					
	嗎 ma					
d		打 daa[2]				
t	他 ta					
dh			大 dhah			
l	剌 la	喇 laa				
	拉 lha					
n	拿 na	哪 naa[3]	那 nah			
z						
ts						
dz						
s	仨 sa					
sz						
dy						
ty			詫 tyah			
dhy	茶 dhya					
dr	渣 dra		詐 drah			
tr	差 tra		岔[4] trah			
jr	查 jra		乍 jrah			
sr	沙 sra	洒 sraa	廈 srah			
j						
ch						
dj						
sh						
zh						
r						
c				家 cea	假 ceaa	架 ceah
k					卡 keaa	
g						
x	哈 xa	ʻ哈 xaa[5]		蝦 xea		嚇 xeah
h				霞 hea	夏 heaa	下 heah
q				牙 qea	雅 qeaa	訝 qeah
y, w						
ø	啊 a		阿 ah[7]	丫 ea	啞 eaa	亞 eah
	嗄 á[6]					

Syllabary 3 音節表 3

	ua	uaa	uah	ia	iaa	iah
b						
p						
bh						
f						
fv						
v						
m						
d						
t						
dh						
l					倆 liaa	
n						
z						
ts						
dz						
s						
sz						
dy						
ty						
dhy						
dr	抓 drua	爪 druaa				
tr						
jr						
sr		耍 sruaa				
j						
ch						
dj						
sh						
zh						
r						
c	瓜 cua	寡 cuaa	卦 cuah			
k	誇 kua	咵 kuaa	跨 kuah			
g						
x	花 xua		化 xuah			
h	華 hua		話 huah			
q	娃 qua	瓦 quaa	瓦ˀ quah[1]			
y, w / ø	哇 ua			呀 ia		

Syllabary 4 音節表 4

	e	ee ①	eh	ie	iee	ieh	iue
b							
p							
bh							
f							
fv							
v							
m	麼 me				乜 miee		
d	的 de[1]			爹 die			
t	它 te						
dh							
l	了 le[2]						
n	呐 ne[3]						
z				嗟 zie	姐 ziee	借 zieh	
ts					且 tsiee		
dz						藉 dzieh	
s				些 sie	寫 siee	卸 sieh	
sz				邪 szie		謝 szieh	
dy							
ty							
dhy							
dr							
tr							
jr							
sr							
j	遮 je	者 jee	這 jeh				
ch	車 che	扯 chee					
dj							
sh	奢 she	捨 shee	舍 sheh				
zh	蛇 zhe[4]	社 zhee	射 zheh				
r		惹 ree					
c							
k							
g				茄 gie			瘸 giue
x							靴 xiue
h							
q							
y, w Ø				耶 ye	也 yee	夜 yeh	

① e 的上聲是 ee，限於 j 組聲母。ei 的上聲也是 ee，無 j 組聲母字，並不衝突。

Syllabary 5　　　　　音節表 5

	ai	ae	ay	eai	eae	eay	uai	uae	uay
b	掰 bai	擺 bae	拜 bay						
p			派 pay						
bh	排 bhai		敗 bhay						
f									
fv									
v									
m	埋 mai	買 mae	賣 may						
d	獃 dai[1]	歹 dae	帶 day						
t	胎 tai		太 tay						
dh	台 dhai	待 dhae	代 dhay						
l	來 lai		賴 lay						
n		乃 nae	奈 nay						
z	栽 zai	宰 zae	再 zay						
ts	猜 tsai	彩 tsae	菜 tsay						
dz	才 dzai	在 dzae	載 dzay[2]						
s	腮 sai		賽 say						
sz									
dy		[illegible] dyae[3]							
ty									
dhy									
dr	齋 drai		債 dray						
tr	差 trai		蠆 tray					揣 truae[4]	
jr	柴 jrai		寨 jray						拽 jruay[5]
sr	篩 srai		曬 sray				衰 sruai[4]	甩 sruae	帥 sruay[4]
j									
ch									
dj									
sh									
zh									
r									
c	該 cai	改 cae	蓋 cay	皆 ceai	解 ceae	介 ceay	乖 cuai	枴 cuae	怪 cuay
k	開 kai	凱 kae	慨 kay	揩 keai	楷 keae			蒯 kuae	快 kuay
g									
x	咍 xai	海 xae	嗐 xay						
h	孩 hai	亥 hae	害 hay	諧 heai	蟹 heae	械 heay	懷 huai		壞 huay
q	呆 qai		艾 qay	涯 qeai[6]					外 quay
y, w									
∅	埃 ai	矮 ae	愛 ay				歪 uai		

Syllabary 6 音節表 6

	ei	ee ①	ey	uei	uee	uey
b			閉 bey	杯 buei		背 buey
p	批 pei			坯 puei		配 puey
bh		陛 bhee	敝 bhey	陪 bhuei		倍 bhuey
f			廢 fey			
fv			吠 fvey			
v						
m	迷 mei	米 mee	謎 mey	梅 muei	每 muee	妹 muey
d	低 dei	底 dee	帝 dey			
t	梯 tei	體 tee	替 tey			
dh	提 dhei	弟 dhee	第 dhey			
l	黎 lei	禮 lee	例 ley			
n	泥 nei					
z		擠 zee	濟 zey			
ts	妻 tsei		砌 tsey			
dz	齊 dzei	薺 dzee				
s	西 sei	洗 see	細 sey			
sz						
dy						
ty						
dhy			滯 dhyey			
dr						
tr						
jr						
sr						
j			制 jey			
ch						
dj						
sh			世 shey			
zh			逝 zhey			
r						
c	雞 cei		計 cey	圭 cuei		桂 cuey
k	溪 kei	啟 kee	契 key	盔 kuei	傀 kuee	塊 kuey[1]
g						潰 guey
x				灰 xuei	悔 xuee	晦 xuey
h	兮 hei		系 hey	回 huei	匯 huee	會 huey
q	倪 qei		藝 qey	桅 quei		
y, w						衛 wey
ø			縊 ey	煨 uei		穢 uey[2]

①參看 35 頁音節表 4 注①。

Syllabary 7 音節表 7

	i	ii	ih	ui	ue	uy
b	屄 bi	比 bii	臂 bih	悲 bui	彼 bue	貝 buy
p	丕 pi		譬 pih	披 pui		
bh	皮 bhi		避 bhih		被 bhue	備 bhuy
f				非 fui	匪 fue	費 fuy
fv				肥 fvui		痱 fvuy[1]
v				微 vui	尾 vue	未 vuy
m	彌 mi	靡 mii	祕 mih[2]	眉 mui	美 mue	媚 muy
d				堆 dui	ᶜ對 due	對 duy
t				推 tui	腿 tue	退 tuy
dh			地 dhih	頹 dhui		隊 dhuy
l	厘 li	里 lii	利 lih	雷 lui	壘 lue	類 luy
n	尼 ni	你 nii	膩 nih		餒 nue	內 nuy
z	茲 zi	子 -z[3]			嘴 zue	醉 zuy
		ᶜ子 zii				
ts	雌 tsi	此 tsii	次 tsih	崔 tsui		翠 tsuy
dz	慈 dzi		自 dzih		罪 dzue	悴 dzuy
s	思 si	死 sii	四 sih	雖 sui	髓 sue	歲 suy
sz	詞 szi	似 szii	寺 szih	隨 szui		遂 szuy
dy	知 dyi	ᶜ徵 dyii[4]	致 dyih	追 dyui		綴 dyuy
ty	癡 tyi	恥 tyii				
dhy	池 dhyi	痔 dhyii	治 dhyih	槌 dhyui		墜 dhyuy
dr	輜 dri	滓 drii				
tr			廁 trih			
zr[5]		士 zrii[5]	事 zrih[5]			
sr	師 sri	史 srii				
j	之 ji	止 jii	至 jih	錐 jui		贅 juy
	着 -j[6]					
ch	嗤 chi	齒 chii	翅 chih	吹 chui		
dj	匙 dji		豉 djih	垂 djui		
sh	詩 shi	始 shii	試 shih		水 shue	稅 shuy
zh	時 zhi	市 zhii	侍 zhih	誰 zhui		睡 zhuy
		是 zh[7]				
r	而 er	耳 eer	二 err	蕤 rui	蘂 rue	瑞 ruy
	儿 -r[8]					
c	基 ci	己 cii	記 cih	歸 cui	癸 cue	貴 cuy
k	欺 ki	起 kii	氣 kih	虧 kui		愧 kuy
g	其 gi	技 gii	忌 gih	葵 gui	跪 gue	櫃 guy
x	希 xi	喜 xii	戲 xih	徽 xui	毀 xue	諱 xuy
h						彙 huy
q	宜 qi	擬 qii	義 qih	危 qui		魏 quy
y, w	移 yi	以 yii	易 yih	爲 wui	偉 wue	爲 ᵓwuy
ø	衣 i	倚 ii	意 ih	威 ui	委 ue	畏 uy

Syllabary 8 音節表 8

	u	uu	uh	iu	iuu	iuh
b	逋 bu	補 buu	布 buh			
p	꜀鋪 pu	普 puu	鋪 puh			
bh	菩 bhu	部 bhuu	步 bhuh			
f	夫 fu	府 fuu	付 fuh			
fv	扶 fvu	父 fvuu	附 fvuh			
v	無 vu	武 vuu	務 vuh			
m	模 mu	母 muu	暮 muh			
d	都 du	堵 duu	妒 duh			
t		土 tuu	吐 tuh			
dh	徒 dhu	杜 dhuu	度 dhuh			
l	盧 lu	魯 luu	路 luh	驢 liu	呂 liuu	慮 liuh
n	奴 nu	努 nuu	怒 nuh		女 niuu	
z	租 zu	祖 zuu		疽 ziu		
ts	粗 tsu		醋 tsuh	趨 tsiu	取 tsiuu	趣 tsiuh
dz	徂 dzu					聚 dziuh
s	蘇 su		素 suh	須 siu		絮 siuh
sz				徐 sziu	序 sziuu	
dy	猪 dyu		著 dyuh			
ty		褚 tyuu				
dhy	除 dhyu	柱 dhyuu	住 dhyuh			
dr		阻 druu				
tr	初 tru	楚 truu				
jr	鋤 jru		助 jruh			
sr	疏 sru	꜂數 sruu	數 sruh			
j	朱 ju	主 juu	注 juh			
ch		꜂處 chuu	處 chuh			
dj						
sh	書 shu	暑 shuu	庶 shuh			
zh	殊 zhu	豎 zhuu	樹 zhuh			
r	如 ru	汝 ruu				
c	姑 cu	古 cuu	故 cuh	居 ciu	舉 ciuu	句 ciuh
k	枯 ku	苦 kuu	庫 kuh	區 kiu		去 kiuh
g				渠 giu	巨 giuu	具 giuh
x	呼 xu	虎 xuu	戽 xuh[1]	虛 xiu	許 xiuu	
h	胡 hu	户 huu	互 huh			
q	吳 qu	五 quu	悟 quh	魚 qiu	語 qiuu	遇 qiuh
y, w				於 yu	雨 yuu	預 yuh
Ø	烏 u	午 uu[2]	惡꜄ uh	迂 iu		淤 iuh

Syllabary 9 音節表 9

	au	ao	aw	eau	eao	eaw	iau	iao	iaw
b	包 bau	保 bao	報 baw				標 biau	表 biao	
p	抛 pau	跑 pao	泡 paw				漂 piau	‘漂 piao	票 piaw
bh	袍 bhau	抱 bhao	暴 bhaw				瓢 bhiau	鰾 bhiao	
f									
fv									
v									
m	貓 mhau	卯 mao	冒 maw				苗 miau	秒 miao	妙 miaw
	毛 mau								
d	刀 dau	島 dao	到 daw				刁 diau	屌 diao[1]	吊 diaw
t	叨 tau	討 tao	套 taw				挑 tiau		跳 tiaw
dh	桃 dhau	導 dhao	道 dhaw				條 dhiau	掉 dhiao	調 dhiaw
l	勞 lau	老 lao	潦 law				聊 liau	‘了 liao[2]	料 liaw
	撈 lhau								
n	撓 nau	腦 nao	鬧 naw					鳥 niao[1]	尿 niaw
z	遭 zau	早 zao	灶 zaw				焦 ziau	剿 ziao	
ts	操 tsau	草 tsao	糙 tsaw				鍫 tsiau	悄 tsiao	俏 tsiaw
dz	曹 dzau	皂 dzao	造 dzaw				樵 dziau		
s	騷 sau	掃 sao	臊 saw				消 siau	小 siao	笑 siaw
sz									
dy	朝 dyau		罩 dyaw						
ty	超 tyau								
dhy	朝 dhyau	兆 dhyao	召 dhyaw						
dr		找 drao	笊 draw						
tr	抄 trau	吵 trao	鈔 traw						
jr	巢 jrau								
sr	稍 srau								
j	昭 jau	沼 jao	照 jaw						
ch									
dj									
sh	燒 shau	少 shao	少ʾ shaw						
zh	韶 zhau	绍 zhao	邵 zhaw						
r	饒 rau	擾 rao	繞 raw						
c	高 cau	稿 cao	告 caw	交 ceau	攪 ceao	教 ceaw	澆 ciau	繳 ciao	叫 ciaw
k		考 kao	靠 kaw	敲 keau	巧 keao		趫 kiau		竅 kiaw
g							喬 giau		轎 giaw
x	蒿 xau	好 xao	耗 xaw			孝 xeaw	枵 xiau	曉 xiao	
h	毫 hau	浩 hao	號 haw	餚 heau[3]		效 heaw			
q	敖 qau		傲 qaw		咬 qeao		堯 qiau		
y, w				肴 yeau			摇 yau	舀 yao	耀 yaw
Ø	坳 au	襖 ao	奥 aw	凹 eau			꜀要 iau	杳 iao	要 iaw

Syllabary 10 音節表 10

	eu	eo	ew	ieu	ieo	iew
b						
p		剖 peo				
bh						
f		否 feo				
fv	浮 fveu	婦 fveo[1]	復ᵓ fvew			
v						
m	謀 meu	某 meo	戊[2] mew			謬 miew
d	兜 deu	斗 deo	鬥 dew	丟 dieu		
t	偷 teu		透 tew			
dh	頭 dheu		豆 dhew			
l	樓 leu	摟 leo	漏 lew	流 lieu	柳 lieo	溜 liew
				遛 lhieu		
n			耨 new		紐 nieo	
z		走 zeo	奏 zew	揫 zieu	酒 zieo	
ts			湊 tsew	秋 tsieu		
dz				酋 dzieu		就 dziew
s		叟 seo	嗽 sew	修 sieu		秀 siew
sz				囚 szieu		袖 sziew
dy		肘 dyeo	晝 dyew			
ty	抽 tyeu	丑 tyeo				
dhy	綢 dhyeu	紂 dhyeo	宙 dhyew			
dr	鄒 dreu		縐 drew			
tr	搊 treu					
jr	愁 jreu		驟 jrew			
sr	搜 sreu		瘦 srew			
j	州 jeu	帚 jeo	咒 jew			
ch		醜 cheo	臭 chew			
dj	酬 djeu					
sh	收 sheu	手 sheo	獸 shew			
zh	讎 zheu	受 zheo	壽 zhew			
r	柔 reu					
c	勾 ceu	苟 ceo	夠 cew	鳩 cieu	九 cieo	救 ciew
k	摳 keu	口 keo	扣 kew	丘 kieu		
g				求 gieu	臼 gieo	舊 giew
x		吼 xeo		休 xieu	朽 xieo	嗅 xiew
h	侯 heu	厚 heo	后 hew			
q		偶 qeo		牛 qieu		
y, w				由 yeu	有 yeo	又 yew
Ø	歐 eu	嘔 eo	慪 ew	幽 ieu	酉 ieo[3]	幼 iew

Syllabary 11 音節表 11

	om	oom	omm	op	am	aam	amm	ap
b								
p								
bh								
f							泛 famm	法 fap
fv					凡 fvam	范 fvaam	梵 fvamm	乏 fvap
v								
m								
d	耽 dom				擔 dam	膽 daam	擔ᵓdamm	答 dap
t	貪 tom		探 tomm			毯 taam		塔 tap
dh	覃 dhom				談 dham		淡 dhamm	踏 dhap[1]
l	婪 lom				藍 lam	覽 laam	濫 lamm	臘 lap
n	南 nom							納 nap
z	簪 zom				咱 zarm[2]			
ts	參 tsom	慘 tsoom						
dz	蠶 dzom				慚 dzam		暫 dzamm	雜 dzap
s					三 sam			卅 sap
sz								
dy					沾 dyam			劄 dyap
ty								
dhy							站 dhyamm	
dr						斬 draam	蘸 dramm	眨 drap
tr					攙 tram		懺 tramm	插 trap
jr					饞 jram			閘 jrap
sr					衫 sram			霎 srap
j	占 jom		佔 jomm[3]					
ch								
dj	蟾 djom							
sh		陝 shoom						
zh			贍 zhomm					
r		染 room						
c	甘 com	敢 coom	贛 comm	鴿 cop				
k	堪 kom	砍 koom	勘 komm	磕 kop				
g								
x	蚶 xom	喊 xoom		喝[4] xop				
h	含 hom	撼 hoom	憾 homm	合 hop				
q								
y, w								
0	庵 om		暗 omm					

Syllabary 12 音節表 12

	eam	eaam	eamm	eap	iem	ieem	iemm	iep
b						貶 bieem		
p								
bh								
f								
fv								
v								
m								
d						点 dieem	店 diemm	
t					添 tiem	忝 tieem	掭 tiemm	帖 tiep
dh					甜 dhiem	簟 dhieem		蝶 dhiep
l					廉 liem	臉 lieem	斂 liemm	獵 liep
n					黏 niem		念 niemm	捻 niep[1]
					拈 nhiem			
z					尖 ziem		僭 ziemm	接 ziep
ts					僉 tsiem			妾 tsiep
dz					潛 dziem	漸 dzieem		捷 dziep
s					纖 siem			
sz								
dy								
ty								
dhy								
dr								
tr								
jr								
sr								
j								
ch								
dj								
sh								
zh								
r								
c	監 ceam	減 ceaam	鑑 ceamm	甲 ceap	兼 ciem	檢 cieem	劍 ciemm	劫 ciep
k	鵮 keam		嵌 keamm	恰 keap	謙 kiem	歉 kieem	欠 kiemm	怯 kiep
g					鉗 giem	儉 gieem		
x						險 xieem		脅 xiep
h	咸 heam		陷 heamm	匣 heap	嫌 hiem			協 hiep
q					嚴 qiem	儼 qieem	驗 qiemm	業 qiep
y, w					炎 yem		焰 yemm	葉 yep
ø				押 eap	淹 iem	掩 ieem	厭 iemm	靨 iep

Syllabary 13 音節表 13

	em	eem	emm	ep	im	iim	imm	ip
b						稟 biim		
p						品 piim		
bh								
f								
fv								
v								
m								
d								
t								
dh								
l					林 lim	檁 liim		立 lip
n			恁 nemm[1]				賃 nimm	
z		怎 zeem					浸 zimm	緝 zip
ts					侵 tsim	寢 tsiim	吣 tsimm	
dz						蕈 dziim		集 dzip
s					心 sim			
sz					尋 szim			習 szip
dy								
ty					琛 tym			輒 typ
dhy					沉 dhym	朕 dhyym		蟄 dhyp
dr								
tr								
jr	岑 jrem							
sr	森 srem		滲 sremm	澀 srep				
j	針 jem	枕 jeem	枕ʾjemm	摺 jep				執 jip
ch								
dj								
sh	深 shem	審 sheem		攝 shep				濕 ship
zh	葚 zhem		甚ʾzhemm	涉 zhep				十 zhip
r	壬 rem		任 remm					入 rup[2]
c					今 cim	錦 ciim	禁 cimm	急 cip
k					衾 kim		撳 kimm	泣 kip
g					琴 gim			及 gip
x								吸 xip
h								
q					吟 qim			
y, w					淫 yim			
ø					音 im	飲 iim	蔭 imm	邑 ip

Syllabary 14 音節表 14

	on	oon	onn	ot	uon	uoon	uonn	uot
b	般 bon		半 bonn	撥 bot				
p	潘 pon		判 ponn	潑 pot				
bh	盤 bhon	伴 bhoon	叛 bhonn	鈸 bhot				
f								
fv								
v								
m	瞞 mon	滿 moon	幔 monn	末 mot				
d	端 don	短 doon	斷꜄donn	掇 dot				
t				脱 tot				
dh	團 dhon	斷 dhoon	段 dhonn	奪 dhot				
l	鸞 lon	卵 loon	亂 lonn	捋 lot				
n		暖 noon						
z	꜀鑽 zon	纂 zoon	鑽 zonn					
ts			竄 tsonn	撮 tsot				
dz	攢 dzon							
s	酸 son		算 sonn					
sz								
dy				輟 dyot				
ty								
dhy								
dr								
tr								
jr								
sr				率 srot				
j				拙 jot				
ch				啜 chot				
dj								
sh				説 shot				
zh								
r								
c	干 con	趕 coon	幹 conn	割 cot	官 cuon	管 cuoon	貫 cuonn	括 cuot
k	꜀看 kon	侃 koon	看 konn	渴 kot	寬 kuon	欵 kuoon		闊 kuot
g								
x	鼾 xon	罕 xoon	漢 xonn	喝꜆xot[1]	歡 xuon		喚 xuonn	豁 xuot
h	寒 hon	旱 hoon	汗 honn	曷 hot		緩 huoon	換 huonn	活 huot
q			岸 qonn		玩 quon		玩꜄quonn[2]	
y, w					完 won[3]			
∅	安 on		按 onn	遏 ot	豌 uon	碗 uoon	腕 uonn	斡 uot

Syllabary 15 音節表 15

	(e)an	(e)aan	(e)ann	(e)at	uan	uaan	uann	uat
b	班 ban	板 baan	扮 bann	八 bat				
p	攀 pan		盼 pann					
bh			辦 bhann	拔 bhat				
f	番 fan	反 faan	販 fann	發 fat				
fv	煩 fvan		飯 fvann	伐 fvat				
v		晚 vaan	萬 vann	韤 vat				
m	蠻 man		慢 mann					
d	單 dan	担 daan	旦 dann					
t	攤 tan	坦 taan	歎 tann	獺 tat				
	憢 Tan[1]							
dh	彈 dhan	誕 dhaan	但 dhann	達 dhat				
l	闌 lan	懶 laan	爛 lann	辣 lat				
n	難 nan		難ʾ nann	捺 nat				
z			贊 zann					
ts	餐 tsan		燦 tsann	擦 tsat				
dz	殘 dzan							
s		ʿ散 saan	散 sann	撒 sat				
sz								
dy		展 dyaan				轉 dyuaan	轉ʾdyuann	
ty								
dhy	纏 dhyan		綻 dhyann		傳 dhyuan	篆 dhyuaan	傳ʾdhyuann	
dr		醆 draan		扎 drat				
tr		産 traan		察 trat			篡 truann	
jr	潺 jran		棧 jrann	鍘 jrat		撰 jruaan		
sr	山 sran		疝 srann	殺 srat	閂 sruan		涮 sruann	刷 sruat
j	旃 jan		戰 jann		專 juan			
ch					川 chuan	喘 chuaan	串 chuann	
dj	禪 djan				船 djuan			
sh	搧 shan		扇 shann		拴 shuan			
zh		善 zhaan	禅ʾzhann					
r	然 ran					軟 ruaan		
c	間 cean	簡 ceaan	間ʾceann		關 cuan		慣 cuann	刮 cuat
k	鉛 kean[2]							
g							摜 guann	
x				瞎 xeat				
h	閑 hean	限 heaan		轄 heat	還 huan	莞 huaan[3]	幻 huann	滑 huat
q	顏 qean	眼 qeaan	雁 qeann		頑 quan			
y, w								
Ø			晏 eann	軋 eat	彎 uan			挖 uat

Syllabary 16 音節表 16

	ien	ieen	ienn	iet	iuan	iuaan	iuann	iuet
b	邊 bien	扁 bieen	變 bienn	憋 biet				
p	篇 pien		片 pienn	撇 piet				
bh	c便 bhien[1]	辨 bhieen	便 bhienn	別 bhiet				
f								
fv								
v								
m	綿 mien	免 mieen	面 mienn	滅 miet				
d	顛 dien	典 dieen		跌 diet				
t	天 tien			鐵 tiet				
dh	田 dhien		電 dhienn	迭 dhiet				
l	連 lien	輦 lieen	練 lienn	列 liet	攣 liuan		戀 liuann	劣 liuet
n	年 nien	碾 nieen		揑 niet				
z	煎 zien	剪 zieen	箭 zienn	節 ziet				
ts	千 tsien	淺 tsieen		切 tsiet	痊 tsiuan			
dz	前 dzien	踐 dzieen	賤 dzienn	截 dziet	全 dziuan			絶 dziuet
s	先 sien	c鮮 sieen	線 sienn	屑 siet	宣 siuan	選 siuaan		雪 siuet
sz	涎 szien		羨 szienn		旋 sziuan			
dy								
ty								
dhy								
dr								
tr								
jr								
sr								
j								
ch								
dj								
sh								
zh								
r								
c	堅 cien	繭 cieen	見 cienn	結 ciet	捐 ciuan	卷 ciuaan	卷ɔciuann	決 ciuet
k	牽 kien	遣 kieen			圈 kiuan	犬 kiuaan	勸 kiuann	缺 kiuet
g	乾 gien	件 gieen	健 gienn	傑 giet	權 giuan	c圈 giuaan[2]	倦 giuann	掘 giuet
x	軒 xien	顯 xieen	獻 xienn	歇 xiet	喧 xiuan		楦 xiuann	血 xiuet
h	賢 hien		現 hienn	頁 hiet[3]	玄 hiuan		縣 hiuann	穴 hiuet
q	言 qien		諺 qienn	孽 qiet	元 qiuan	阮 qiuaan	願 qiuann	月 qiuet
y, w	延 yen	演 yeen			圓 yuan	遠 yuaan	院 yuann	越 yuet
Ø	烟 ien		燕 ienn	咽 iet	淵 iuan	宛 iuaan	怨 iuann	

Syllabary 17 音節表 17

	en	een	enn	et	un	uun	unn	ut
b	奔 ben	本 been						不 but
p	噴 pen		噴’ penn					
bh	盆 bhen	笨 bheen		勃 bhet				
f	分 fen	粉 feen	奮 fenn					弗 fut
fv	焚 fven	憤 fveen	份 fvenn					佛 fvut
v	文 ven	吻 veen	問 venn					物 vut
m	門 men		悶 menn	没 met				
d					敦 dun	躉 duun	頓 dunn	
t					吞 tun		褪 tunn	
dh					屯 dhun	盾 dhuun	鈍 dhunn	突 dhut
l					倫 lun		論 lunn	
n				訥 net			嫩 nunn	
z					尊 zun			卒 zut
ts					村 tsun	忖 tsuun	寸 tsunn	猝 tsut
dz					存 dzun			
s					孫 sun	損 suun	遜 sunn	
sz								
dy	珍 dyen		鎮 dyenn	哲 dyet				絀 dyut
ty			趁 tyenn	徹 tyet	椿 tyun			
dhy	陳 dhyen		陣 dhyenn	轍 dhyet				
dr	榛 dren							
tr			櫬 trenn					
jr								
sr				瑟 sret[1]				
j	真 jen	診 jeen	振 jenn	折 jet	諄 jun	準 juun		
ch					春 chun	蠢 chuun		出 chut
dj	辰 djen[2]				脣 djun			
sh	身 shen	哂 sheen		設 shet			舜 shunn	
zh	神 zhen[2]	腎 zheen	慎 zhenn	舌 zhet[3]	純 zhun		順 zhunn	術 zhut
r	人 ren	忍 reen	認 renn	熱 ret			閏 runn	
c	跟 cen		艮 cenn		昆 cun[5]	滚 cuun	棍 cunn	骨 cut
	哏 cern[4]							
k		齦 keen	根 kenn		坤 kun	綑 kuun	困 kunn	窟 kut
g								
x		很 xeen			昏 xun			忽 xut
h	痕 hen		恨 henn	紇 het	渾 hun	混 huun		核 hut
q								
y, w								
ø	恩 en		摁 enn		温 un	穩 uun		

Syllabary 18 音節表 18

	in	iin	inn	it	iun	iuun	iunn	iut
b	賓 bin		鬢 binn	必 bit				
p	拼 pin			匹 pit				
bh	頻 bhin	牝 bhiin[1]		弼 bhit				
f								
fv								
v								
m	民 min	敏 miin		密 mit				
d								
t								
dh								
l	鄰 lin		吝 linn	栗 lit	淪 liun			律 liut
n	您 Nin[2]			暱 nit				
z	津 zin	儘 ziin	進 zinn				俊 ziunn	
ts	親 tsin		親ˀtsinn[3]	七 tsit				
dz	秦 dzin	盡 dziin		疾 dzit				
s	新 sin		信 sinn	悉 sit	荀 siun	筍 siuun	迅 siunn	戌 siut
sz					巡 sziun		殉 sziunn	
dy				窒 dyt				
ty								
dhy				侄 dhyt				
dr				櫛 drit				
tr								
jr								
sr				虱 srit[4]				
j				質 jit				
ch								
dj								
sh				失 shit				
zh				實 zhit				
r				日 rit				
c	斤 cin	緊 ciin		吉 cit	君 ciun	窘 ciuun		橘 ciut
k				乞 kit				屈 kiut
g	勤 gin	僅 giin	近[5] ginn		羣 giun		郡 giunn	
x	欣 xin		釁 xinn		熏 xiun		訓 xiunn	
h								
q	銀 qin							
y, w	寅 yin	引 yiin		逸 yit	云 yun	允 yuun	運 yunn	鷸 yut
ø	因 in	隱 iin	印 inn	一 it				乙 iut[6]

Syllabary 19 音節表 19

	ang	ag	aq	oc	eang	eag	eaq	eoc
b	邦 bang	榜 bag	謗 baq	博 boc				
p	乓 pang	鎊 pag[1]	胖 paq	璞 poc				
bh	旁 bhang	棒 bhag	傍 bhaq	薄 bhoc				
f	方 fang	仿 fag	放 faq					
fv	房 fvang			縛 fvoc				
v	亡 vang	罔 vag	望 vaq					
m	忙 mang	莽 mag		莫 moc				
d	當 dang	黨 dag	當ˀdaq					
t	湯 tang	倘 tag	燙 taq	托 toc				
dh	唐 dhang	蕩 dhag	宕 dhaq	度ˌdhoc				
l	郎 lang	朗 lag	浪 laq	洛 loc				
n	囊 nang	曩 nag		諾 noc				
z	臧 zang		葬 zaq	作 zoc				
ts	倉 tsang			錯ˌtsoc[2]				
dz	藏 dzang		藏ˀdzaq	昨 dzoc				
s	桑 sang	嗓 sag	喪 saq	索 soc				
sz								
dy	張 dyang	ᶜ長 dyag	脹 dyaq	着ˌdyoc[3]				
ty			暢 tyaq					
dhy	長 dhyang	丈 dhyag	仗 dhyaq	着 dhyoc[3]				
dr	莊 drang		壯 draq					
tr	瘡 trang		創 traq					
jr	牀 jrang		狀 jraq					
sr	霜 srang	爽 srag						
j	章 jang	掌 jag	障 jaq	酌 joc				
ch	昌 chang	廠 chag	唱 chaq	綽 choc				
dj	常 djang							
sh	商 shang	賞 shag						
zh	裳 zhang	上 zhag	尚 zhaq	勺 zhoc				
r	瓤 rang	嚷 rag	讓 raq	若 roc				
c	剛 cang	港 cag	杠 caq	各 coc	江 ceang	講 ceag	降 ceaq	覺 ceoc
k	康 kang	慷 kag	抗 kaq		腔 keang			確 keoc
g	扛 gang[4]		戇 gaq[5]					
x	夯 xang			壑 xoc				
h	ᶜ行 hang			鶴 hoc	ᶜ降 heang	項 heag	巷 heaq	學 heoc
q	昂 qang			鄂 qoc				岳 qeoc
y, w								
Ø	骯 ang		盎 aq	惡 oc				

Syllabary 20 音節表 20

	uang	uag	uaq	uoc	iang	iag	iaq	ioc
b								
p								
bh								
f								
fv								
v								
m								
d								
t								
dh								
l					良 liang	兩 liag	亮 liaq	略 lioc
n					娘 niang		釀 niaq	
z					將 ziang	蔣 ziag	將ʾziaq	爵 zioc
ts					槍 tsiang	搶 tsiag	嗆 tsiaq	雀 tsioc
dz					牆 dziang		匠 dziaq	嚼 dzioc
s					相 siang	想 siag	相ʾsiaq	削 sioc
sz					詳 sziang	象 sziag		
dy	椿 dyuang			桌 dyuoc				
ty				戳 tyuoc				
dhy			撞 dhyuaq	濁 dhyuoc				
dr				捉 druoc				
tr	窗 truang	闖 truag		齪 truoc				
jr				鐲 jruoc				
sr	雙 sruang			朔 sruoc				
j								
ch								
dj								
sh								
zh								
r								
c	光 cuang	廣 cuag	逛 cuaq	郭 cuoc	疆 ciang			脚 cioc
k	匡 kuang[1]		曠 kuaq	擴 kuoc	羌 kiang	ʿ強 kiag		却 kioc
g	狂 guang				強 giang		強ʾgiaq	
x	荒 xuang	恍 xuag	況 xuaq	霍 xuoc	香 xiang	响 xiag	向 xiaq	
h	黃 huang			鑊 huoc				
q						仰 qiag		虐 qioc
y, w	王 wang[1]	往 wag	旺 waq		陽 yang	養 yag	樣 yaq	藥 yoc
∅	汪 uang	枉 uag		握 uoc	央 iang		快 iaq	約 ioc

Syllabary 21 音節表 21

	aeng	aeg	aeq	aec	uaeng	uaeg	uaeq	uaec
b	浜 baeng		迸 baeq	百 baec				
p	烹 paeng			拍 paec				
bh	彭 bhaeng		倂[1]bhaeq	白 bhaec				
f								
fv								
v								
m	盟 maeng	猛 maeg	孟 maeq	麥 maec[2]				
d								
t								
dh								
l		冷 laeg						
n								
z								
ts								
dz								
s								
sz								
dy				摘 dyaec				
ty	撑 tyaeng			拆 tyaec				
dhy	橙 dhyaeng		碾 dhyaeq[3]	宅 dhyaec				
dr	爭 draeng			責 draec				
tr				策 traec				
jr								
sr	生 sraeng	省 sraeg		色 sraec[4]				
j	征 jaeng	整 jaeg	正 jaeq					
ch								
dj	成 djaeng							
sh	聲 shaeng		聖 shaeq					
zh			盛 zhaeq					
r								
c	庚 caeng	梗 caeg	更 caeq	格 caec	觥 cuaeng			虢 cuaec
k	坑 kaeng			客 kaec				
g								
x	亨 xaeng	擤 xaeg		赫 xaec	轟 xuaeng			
h	行 haeng	幸 haeg	行ʾhaeq	核 haec	橫 huaeng		橫ʾhuaeq	獲 huaec[5]
q			硬 qaeq	額 qaec				
y, w								
ø	鶯 aeng			厄 aec				

Syllabary 22 音節表 22

	ieng	ieg	ieq	iec	iueng	iueg	iueq	iuec
b	兵 bieng	丙 bieg	併 bieq	壁 biec				
p	乒 pieng		聘 pieq	僻 piec				
bh	平 bhieng	並 bhieg	病 bhieq					
f								
fv								
v								
m	名 mieng[1]	皿 mieg	命 mieq	覓 miec				
d	丁 dieng	頂 dieg	訂 dieq	的, diec[2]				
t	聽 tieng	挺 tieg	聽'tieq	剔 tiec				
dh	廷 dhieng	艇 dhieg	定 dhieq	敵 dhiec				
l	零 lieng	領 lieg	令 lieq	歷 liec				
	拎 lhieng							
n	寧 nieng	擰 nieg	佞 nieq	溺 niec				
z	精 zieng	井 zieg		積 ziec				
ts	青 tsieng	請 tsieg		戚 tsiec				
dz	情 dzieng	靜 dzieg	淨 dzieq	籍 dziec				
s	星 sieng	醒 sieg	性 sieq	昔 siec				
sz				夕 sziec				
dy	貞 dyeng							
ty	蟶 tyeng	逞 tyeg						
dhy	呈 dhyeng		鄭 dhyeq	擲 dhyec				
dr								
tr								
jr								
sr								
j				隻 jiec				
ch				尺 chiec				
dj								
sh				適 shiec				
zh				石 zhiec				
r								
c	京 cieng	景 cieg	竟 cieq	激 ciec	扃 ciueng	迥 ciueg		
k	輕 kieng		慶 kieq	喫 kiec	傾 kiueng[3]	頃 kiueg[3]		闃 kiuec
g	擎 gieng		競 gieq	屐 giec	瓊 giueng[4]			劇 giuec[5]
x					兄 xiueng[4]			
h	形 hieng				螢 hiueng[6]			
q	迎 qieng			逆 qiec				
y, w	營 yeng	穎 yeg		亦 yec	榮 yueng	永 yueg	泳 yueq	役 yuec
Ø	英 ieng	影 ieg	映 ieq	益 iec				

Syllabary 23 音節表 23

	eng	eg	eq	ec	ueng	ueg	ueq	uec
b	崩 beng 甭 berng[1]		蹦 beq	北 bec				
p								
bh	朋 bheng							
f								
fv								
v								
m				墨 mec				
d	登 deng	等 deg	凳 deq	得 dec				
t				忒 tec				
dh	滕 dheng		鄧 dheq	特 dhec				
l	楞 leng		睖 leq	勒 lec				
n	能 neng							
z	曾 zeng			則 zec				
ts								
dz	c曾 dzeng		贈 dzeq	賊 dzec				
s	僧 seng			塞 sec				
sz								
dy								
ty								
dhy								
dr				仄 drec				
tr				測 trec				
jr								
sr								
j	蒸 jeng	拯 jeg	證 jeq					
ch	稱 cheng		秤 cheq					
dj	乘 djeng							
sh	升 sheng		勝 sheq					
zh	繩 zheng		剩 zheq					
r	仍 reng 扔 rheng							
c			亙 ceq		肱 cueng			國 cuec
k		肯 keg		克 kec				
g								
x				黑 xec	薨 xueng			
h	恆 heng				弘 hueng			或 huec
q								
y, w								
Ø								

Syllabary 24 音節表 24

	ing	ig	iq	ic	iuing	iuig	iuiq	iuic
b	冰 bing			逼 bic				
p								
bh	憑 bhing			愎 bhic				
f								
fv								
v								
m	明 ming[1]							
d								
t								
dh								
l	陵 ling			力 lic				
n				匿 nic				
z				即 zic				
ts								
dz								
s				息 sic				
sz								
dy	徵 dyng[2]							
ty				飭 tyc				
dhy	橙 dhyng			直 dhyc				
dr								
tr								
jr								
sr								
j				職 jic				
ch				吃 chic[3]				
dj				植 djic[4]				
sh				式 shic				
zh				食 zhic[4]				
r								
c	兢 cing			棘 cic				
k								
g				極 gic				
x	興 xing		興ᵓxiq					
h								
q	凝 qing							
y, w	蠅 ying		孕 yiq	弋 yic				域 yuic
ø	應 ing		應ᵓiq	億 ic				

Syllabary 25 音節表 25

	ung	ug	uq	uc	ong[1]	og	oq	ouc
b				卜 buc				
p				撲 puc		捧 pog	碰 poq	
bh	蓬 bhung			僕 bhuc				
f	風 fung	諷 fug		福 fuc	封 fong			
fv	馮 fvung		鳳 fvuq	伏 fvuc	逢 fvong	奉 fvog	縫 fvoq	
v								
m	蒙 mung		夢 muq	木 muc				
d	東 dung	董 dug	凍 duq		冬 dong			督 douc
t	通 tung	桶 tug	痛 tuq	禿 tuc		統 tog		
dh	同 dhung	動 dhug	洞 dhuq	獨 dhuc				毒 dhouc
l	籠 lung	攏 lug	弄 luq	祿 luc				
n					農 nong			
z	樅 zung	總 zug	糉 zuq	足 zuc	宗 zong			
ts	匆 tsung			促 tsuc				
dz	叢 dzung			族 dzuc				
s			送 suq	速 suc	鬆 song		宋 soq	
sz								
dy	中 dyung		中ʼdyuq	竹 dyuc		冢 dyog		
ty	沖 tyung			畜 tyuc		寵 tyog		
dhy	蟲 dhyung		仲 dhyuq	逐 dhyuc	꜀重 dhyong	重 dhyog		
dr								
tr								
jr	崇 jrung							
sr				縮 sruc				
j	終 jung		衆 juq	祝 juc	鐘 jong	種 jog	種ʼjoq	燭 jouc
ch	充 chung		銃 chuq		衝 chong			觸 chouc
dj								
sh				叔 shuc	舂 shong[2]			束 shouc
zh				孰 zhuc				蜀 zhouc
r	戎 rung			肉 ruc	茸 rong	冗 rog		辱 rouc
c	工 cung		貢 cuq	谷 cuc	恭 cong	拱 cog	供 coq	
k	空 kung	孔 kug	空ʼkuq	哭 kuc		恐 kog		酷 kouc
g							共 goq	
x	烘 xung	哄 xug						
h	紅 hung		鬨 huq	斛 huc				
q								
y, w								
ø	翁 ung		甕 uq	屋 uc				沃 ouc

Syllabary 26 音節表 26

	iung	iug	iuq	iuc	iong	iog	ioq	iouc
b p bh f fv v m				目 miuc				
d t dh l n	隆 liung[1]			六 liuc	龍 liong 濃 niong[2]	隴 liog		緑 liouc
z ts dz s sz	嵩 siung			宿 siuc	縱 ziong 從 dziong 松 siong	慫 siog	從ʾdzioq 頌 szioq	粟 siouc 續 sziouc
dy ty dhy								
dr tr jr sr								
j ch dj sh zh r								
c k g x h q	弓 ciung 穹 kiung 窮 giung 雄 hiung[3]			菊 ciuc 麴 kiuc 蓄 xiuc	兇 xiong 顒 qiong			曲 kiouc 局 giouc 旭 xiouc 玉 qiouc
y, w Ø	融 yung			育 yuc 郁 iuc	容 yong 雍 iong	勇 yog 擁 iog	用 yoq	欲 youc

Notes to syllabary

S1[1] 薄ᵓ *bhoh* as in 薄ᵓ何.

S1[2] The next initial *zr* is so rare that we are not finding it a line except on p. 38.

S1[3] ꜀阿 *o* as in ꜀阿膠, ꜀阿房宮.

S2[1] On Mandarin lst Tone with voiced initials, see introductory remark 1.

S2[2] The placing of 打 under *-aa* rather than *-aeng* follows Cantonese and Mandarin as against Ancient Chinese and Wu.

S2[3] 廣韻 does have this reading of 那 as an interrogative. The form 哪 *naa* is written with the additional radical in order to gain differentiation from 那 *nah.*

S2[4] Written in 集韻 as 跁 as 'fork in road' and as 汊 as 'fork in stream'.

S2[5] ꜂哈 *xaa,* surname.

S2[6] 嗄 á [a˧˥] is an ad hoc form for the interrogative a 'What'd you say?'

S2[7] 阿 *ah* as in 阿哥.

S3[1] 瓦ᵓ *quah* v.t. as in 瓦ᵓ瓦 'to furnish with tiles!'

S4[1] 的 *de* is an ad hoc form for 的 as a particle. For 的꜆ *diec* as in 目的꜆, see p. 53.

S4[2] 了 *le* is an ad hoc form for 了 as a particle. For ꜂了 *liao* as a verb, see p. 40.

S4[3] 呐 *ne* is the phrase-end particle for 'what about?', 'as for'.

S4[4] 蛇 has been moved from original *dje* to agree better with dialects where it would make a difference. The regular place for *zhe* has the relatively rare surname 佘.

S5[1] The *Kuangyün* form for *dai* is 懛 whereas 獃 is under the nasal initial. We are following recent usage in which 獃 and 呆 are used for either, with a slight preference for the differentiation as indicated in this table.

S5[2] The word 載 *dzay* is glossed in 廣韻 as '昨代切, 運也'.

S5[3] ⿰缶只 *dyae* Mandarin [tʂa(r)˨˩˦], is glossed in 集韻 as '知駭切,缺也'.

S5[4] These modernized forms have been moved from a theoretical *-ui* to *-uai.*

S5[5] Given in 集韻 as '攦,仕壞切,拉也'.

S5[6] Although 涯 *qeai* is pronounced with *-a* instead of *-ai* in most dialects, it will be advisable to keep this form to distinguish it from 牙 *qea* (p. 33).

S6[1] We are following Wu and Ancient Chinese instead of Mandarin or Cantonese in order to distinguish 塊 *kuey* from 快 *kuay.*

S6[2] 穢 *uey* anciently with initial 影, though Mandarin has an irregular form ㄏㄨㄟ.

S7[1] 菲 *fvuy* has a variety of initials in Wu, such as [b'-] and [f-], as well as [v-]. In

通字音節表 S1—S26 注

S1[1] 薄ˀ bhoh 用於“薄ˀ何”。

S1[2] sr 這個聲母下面應該有一個聲母 zr,但是它非常罕見,因此我們一般不列,只在需要時列入表内,即 38 頁。

S1[3] “꜀阿” o 見於“꜀阿膠”,“꜀阿房宫”。

S2[1] 關於官話裏的濁聲母陰平字,見 31 頁音節表説明的第一條。

S2[2] “打”字列入 -aa 韻而不列入 -aeng 韻,是根據粵語和官話,而不根據中古音和吳語。

S2[3] «廣韻»上聲疑問詞也寫作“那”字, 現在加口字旁寫作“哪” naa 字, 用來跟去聲“那” nah 字分别。

S2[4] «集韻»:“跁,歧道也”,“汊,水歧流也”。

S2[5] “꜂哈” xaa, 姓。

S2[6] “嗄” á 是 [a˧˥](你説什麼?)的一個新造的寫法。

S2[7] “阿” ah 見於“阿哥”。

S3[1] “瓦ˀ”及物動詞,如“瓦ˀ瓦”。

S4[1] de 是語助詞“的”的特定寫法。目的꜄的“的꜄” diec 見 53 頁音節表 22。

S4[2] le 是語助詞“了”的特定寫法。作爲動詞的“꜂了” liao 見 40 頁音節表 9。

S4[3] “呐” ne 是表示疑問和停頓的語助詞。

S4[4] “蛇”從原來 dje 的位置挪到 zhe 的位置, 爲了適合那些 dje 跟 zhe 有分别的方言。原來在 zhe 這個位置的有一個罕見的姓“佘”。

S5[1] dai 在«廣韻»裏寫作“懛”, 而“獃”是鼻音聲母。我們依從一般的習慣, 就是“獃”和“呆”都可以讀 dai 或 qai, 但“獃”讀 dai 而“呆”讀 qai 的傾向略占上風。

S5[2] “載”,«廣韻»“昨代切,運也。”

S5[3] “鉙”官話音 [tʂa(r)˩˥],«集韻»“知駭切,缺也”。

S5[4] “揣衰帥”等字讀 -uai 是現代讀音,它們的理論上的位置是 -ui 。

S5[5] “拽”在«集韻»裏作“攦,仕壞切,拉也”。

S5[6] 雖然“涯”在多數方言裏讀 -a 而不讀 -ai, 我們認爲還是寫作 qeai 較爲可取, 可以跟“牙” qea(33 頁)分别。

S6[1] 我們根據吳語和中古音,而不根据官話和粵語,用來區别“塊” kuey 和“快” kuay 。

S6[2] “穢”在中古音是影母,雖然官話讀爲不合規律的 ㄏㄨㄟ。

S7[1] “疿”字吳語有 [b‘-], [f-], [v-] 各種讀法。在官話裏這個字當然是跟“費”字同音。

Mandarin it is of course homophonous with 費 *fuy.*

S7[2] We are now adopting the northernism *mih* for 祕.

S7[3] The nomial suffix 子 is abbreviated to -z.

S7[4] ᶜ徵 *dyii* is the musical note 'sol'. See also p. 55 for 徵 *dyng.*

S7[5] We are treating these Ancient Chinese affricates 士事 *jr* as modern fricatives **zr.**

S7[6] 着 *-j* is an ad hoc form for the progressive suffix. Cf. p. 50.

S7[7] *zh* is an ad hoc form for the high-frequency morpheme 是, anciently *zhii.*

S7[8] We are following Mandarin here, as does also the reading style in Wu. As a nonsyllabic suffix, 兒 *-er* is simplified as *-r.*

S8[1] 戽 *xuh,* 'throw water out of (boat etc.).'

S8[2] 午 *uu* is an ad hoc form, added so that 午時 'noontime' can be distinguished from 五時 'five o'clock'.

S9[1] The proper character for this etyomn for 'bird' is 鳥(都了切) which is still so pronounced in Wu. The form *niao* was originally a euphemism.

S9[2] Because of the much greater frequency of occurrence of the perfective particle 了 *le* than the fullword ᶜ了 *liao* the latter is given the tone sign. Cf. p. 35.

S9[3] 餚 *heau* as in 鎮江餚肉, a kind of fresh-salted meat.

S10[1] 母 *muu* and several other words under 侯,尤 are treated as if in rhyme *u,* but is kept as 婦 *fveo* in order to distinguish it from 父 *fvuu* (p. 39).

S10[2] This is to follow the original 戊 (with 茂 being considered as its enlargement), thus distinguished from 務 *vuh* (p. 39).

S10[3] 酉 *ieo* is an ad hoc form from original voiced initial.

S11[1] Following Cantonese and Wu, 踏 is given as *dhap.*

S11[2] This Pekinism for 'inclusive we' is given in the special form 咱 *zarm.*

S11[3] The 'proper' character for 佔 jomm 'occupy' is 占(廣韻章鹽切). We are choosing this modern form.

S11[4] The 'proper' character for 'drink' is 飲. We are choosing this better known form, leaving 喝ͻ (with the Entering tone mark) as in 吆喝ͻ (p. 45).

S12[1] That Chinese 捻 *niep* should mean English 'nip' is perhaps not purely accidental, since it is one of those gesture words.

S13[1] 恁 *nemm* is ordinarily written in two characters 那麼.

S13[2] Since Ancient Chinese *ńź* is given the Mandarin value *r,* shouldn't the vocalism for 入 also be made *u* and the syllable written as *rup*? Cf. Japanese reading of "十" as *ju.*

S14[1] 喝ͻ *xot* as in ͼ要(吆)喝ͻ Cf. p. 42.

S7[2] “祕” mih 採用北方話的音。

S7[3] 名詞尾的“子”簡寫爲 -z 。

S7[4] “ˁ徵” dyii 是宮商角徵羽的徵，卽音樂上的 sol。參看 55 頁音節表 24 的“徵” dyng。

S7[5] “士，事”中古音是塞擦音聲母 jr，依現代音列入擦音聲母 zr 。

S7[6] “着” -j 是表示進行的詞尾的寫法，比較 50 頁音節表 19“着˒” dyoc，“着” dhyoc 。

S7[7] 常用字“是”寫作 zh，依中古音是 zhii 。

S7[8] “兒”寫作 er，根據官話和吳語的白話音。作爲一個不成音節的詞尾，-er 簡寫爲 -r。

S8[1] “戽水”的“戽”字《廣韻》荒故切。

S8[2] “午” uu 是一種權宜寫法，用來分別“午時”跟“五 quu 時”。

S9[1] “屌” diao 本作“鳥”（都了切），現在吳語還是這樣説。“鳥” niao 這個音起於避諱。

S9[2] 表完成的語助詞“了” le 字比實詞“ˁ了” liao 字常用得多，所以後者用上聲符號。參看 35 頁音節表 4。

S9[3] “餚” heau，用於“鎮江餚肉”。

S10[1] “母” muu 字以及侯韻尤韻另外幾個字以 u 韻論，但是“婦”字仍然寫作 fveo，借以與“父” fvuu 字（39 頁音節表 8）區別。

S10[2] 這是“戊”原來應有的讀音（“茂”是它的繁化），這樣寫就可以跟“務” vuh 字區別。

S10[3] “酉” ieo 字本來是喻以母，今以影母論，用來跟喻云母“有”字 yeo 分別。

S11[1] “踏”寫作 dhap 根據粤語和吳語。

S11[2] 北京話“咱” zarm 字（陽平）表示“包括聽話人在内的我們”，採用特殊拼法。

S11[3] 佔據的“佔”本作“占”，《廣韻》章豔切。

S11[4] 喝水的“喝”本作“欱”，《廣韻》呼合切，我們用常見的“喝”。吆喝的 “喝˒” （《廣韻》許葛切）加入聲符號（45 頁音節表 14）。

S12[1] 漢字“捻” niep 跟英語 nip 意思相同也許不是偶然的，因爲這是手勢語字眼。

S13[1] “恁” nemm 字通常寫成兩個字“那麼”。

S13[2] 既然官話讀中古音“日”母爲 r，“人”字官話的元音是 u，把整個音節寫作 rup，不是挺合適嗎？比較日語讀“十”爲 ju 。

S14[1] “喝˒”用於“˓要（吆）喝˒”。參看注 S11[4]。

S14[2] We are reversing the primary and modified readings of 玩 in order to have the most frequently used character in the unmodified form.

S14[3] Originally *huon*, 完 is treated as *won* to agree with Mandarin and disagree with Hunanese. (The distinction is neutralized in Cantonese and Wu.)

S15[1] 㑷 *Tan*, with capital T, is an ad hoc polite form for 他 *ta*. Cf. 您 *Nin*, p. 49.

S15[2] 鉛 *kean*, following Mandarin and Wu as against Cantonese and Ancient Chinese.

S15[3] 莞 *huaan*, as in 夫子莞爾而笑(論語・陽貨).

S16[1] ꜀便 *bhien*, as in 便宜 'cheap'.

S16[2] ꜂圈 *giuaan* as in 猪꜂圈 'pig pen'.

S16[3] 頁 *hiet* here is the obsolescent word for 'head'. In the sense of 'page', it is to be written 葉 *yep* P.43, which is pronounced *yip* and not *yit* in Cantonese.

S17[1] There is agreement among the dialects in treating 瑟 *sret* as having a more open vowel than 虱, which we have moved to *srit*, p. 49.

S17[2] We are interchanging the phonological positions of 辰 and 神 to agree better with Mandarin. In Wu and Cantonese the distinction is neutralized.

S17[3] 舌, originally *djet*, has been put here to agree with the dialects. The original *zhet* for 折 in the sense of 'broken' (not simply 'bent', which is *jet*) is found in the Peking dialect.

S17[4] This is a Pekinism, as in 鬥哏 'to wrangle' and is given the special form *cern*.

S17[5] We are following Ancient Chinese and writing 昆 as *cun* in order to gain differentiation from 坤 *kun*.

S18[1] The dialectal status of the word 牝 is very unclear.

S18[2] 您 probably came from the plural of 你 and was therefore *nim* (← *niimen*). Cf. Englishn *You* and French *vous*. However, since this word is a northernism, it should better be in the form of *Nin*.

S18[3] 親꜃ *tsinn* as in 親꜃家.

S18[4] Cf. note S17[1].

S18[5] We are exchanging the theoretical positions of 僅 and 近 to agree with the dialects except Cantonese Colloquial.

S18[6] Following Cantonese, 乙 is given the rounded form *iut*, to distinguish it from 一 *it*.

S19[1] 鎊 *pag* as in 鎊地.

S19[2] We are treating 錯꜁ of 錯꜁雜 as a marked character, in order to leave the much more frequently occurring form 錯 *tsoh* 'wrong' unmarked.

S14[2] 我們把“玩”字的本音和派生音倒了個個兒，以便使用得最多的字寫成不加聲調符號的形式。[玩 quon 本作頑 quan，這麼説是從俗。]

S14[3] “完”本來是 huon，今寫作 won，合於官話音而不合於湖南音。(在粵語和吳語裏，這兩個音的分別消失了。)

S15[1] “您” Tan 字是“他” ta 的尊稱的特殊拼法。比較 49 頁音節表 18“您”。

S15[2] “鉛” kean 字根據官話和吳語，而不根據粵語和中古音。

S15[3] “莞” huaan 字見於《論語・陽貨》“夫子莞爾而笑”。

S16[1] “꜀便” bhien，見於“꜀便宜”。

S16[2] “꜂圈” giuaan，如“猪꜂圈”。

S16[3] 當“頭”講的“頁” hiet 字現在已經不用。書頁的頁本作“篥”或“葉” yep(43 頁音節表 12)，粵語是 yip 而不是 yit。

S17[1] 各地方言一致把“瑟”字的元音讀得比“虱”開，我們把後者挪到 srit，見 49 頁音節表 18。

S17[2] 我們把“辰”和“神”的音韻地位互換，這樣更符合官話的讀音。吳語和粵語這兩個音的分別已經消失了。

S17[3] “舌”本作 djet，寫作 zhet 是爲了符合方言的讀音。北京話還用 zhet 的本字“折꜆”(跟“折” jet 不同)，如“弄折꜆了”。

S17[4] 這是北京土話，見於“門哏”，這裏給它一個特殊寫法 cern。

S17[5] 我們根據中古音把“昆”寫作 cun，用來區別“坤” kun。

S18[1] “牝”這個字在現代方言裏的地位很不清楚。

S18[2] “您”可能來自“你”的復數，所以是 nim (← niimen)。可以比較英語的 you 和法語的 vous。可是因爲這是個北方話的字，寫成 Nin 更好。

S18[3] “親꜄” tsinn 用於“親꜄家”。

S18[4] 參看注 S17[1]。

S18[5] 我們把“僅”和“近”的理論位置換過來，使它更符合方言(粵語白話音除外)。

S18[6] 我們根據粵語把“乙”寫成圓脣音 iut，用來區別於“一” it。

S19[1] “鎊” pag 用於“鎊地”。

S19[2] 我們把錯雜的“錯꜆”寫作帶調號的字，讓更常用的錯誤的“錯” tsoh 不帶調號。

S19[3] 着ˎ *dyoc* 'step, act!'; 着 *dhyoc* 'touch, get at'. Special treatment will be given as the progressive suffix 着 *-j* (Cf.p. 38).

S19[4] 扛 *gang* (Mandarin ㄎㄤ) 'to carry on *one* shoulder'.

S19[5] 𪔡, of diverse *fan-ch'ieh*, is given the Wu form *gaq*, which is still being spoken.

S20[1] Some of the forms in these boxes belong to a theoretical *-iuang*, which however is pronounced *-uang* in most of the dialects, and the forms are also in near-complementary distribution with *-uang* proper.

S21[1] 傡,廣韻皆也,俱也. Modern Wu has *bhaeq* 'to knock', Mandarin 碰 p. 56.

S21[2] As usual, we are not distinguishing the rounded and unrounded medials after labials.

S21[3] The word 䟓 *dhyaeq* is glossed in *Kuangyün* as 除更ˀ切, 'fill in'. It occurs in Cantonese and Wu dialects, e. g. [dzaŋ˩˧] in Huangyen and Wenling.

S21[4] 色 moved to *sraec* from a theoretical *srec* to reflect Mandarin *shae.*

S21[5] By overlooking the difference in Archaic Chinese endings -g and *-k*, the homophone of 獲 namely 劃, may be identified (as it often is in the dialects) as an extension of 畫.

S22[1] Under the present treatment, both 名 under 清征 and 明 under 庚榮 would take the form *mieng*. However, since 名 as a free word takes the long vowel in Cantonese and 明 rarely does, we might give an ad hoc form *ming* for the latter by placing it under rhyme 蒸 p.55.

S22[2] Because of the much greater frequency of occurrence of the subordinative particle 的 *de* than the full word 的ˎ, as in 目的ˎ, the later is given the tone sign. Cf. p. 35.

S22[3] 傾 *kiueng* and 頃 *kiueg* are treated in most places as unrounded.

S22[4] 瓊 *giueng* and 兄 *xiueng* are treated in Cantonese as unrounded.

S22[5] 劇 *giuec* is treated in Mandarin as rounded.

S22[6] 螢 *hiueng* is treated in Mandarin as *y-*, and unrounded

S23[1] This is a Pekinism, from 不用 'don't have to', and is given the special form *berng.*

S24[1] See note S22[1].

S24[2] See note S7[4] for ˓徵 *dyii* as the musical note 'sol'.

S24[3] The Mandarin form 吃 *chic* is probably more akin to 食 than to 喫 *kiec* (p. 53).

S24[4] We are interchanging the positions of 植 and 食 to agree better with the dialects where *dj* and *zh* have different values.

S25[1] On the advisability of setting up 冬 and 鍾 apart from 東红 and 東融, respectively, see Syllabic Types, p. 24, note 21[4].

S19[3] "着$_{\text{ɔ}}$" dyoc，張略切；"着" dhyoc，直略切。表示進行的詞尾"着"特殊處理，寫作 -j（見 38 頁音節表 7）。

S19[4] "扛" gang（官話 [k'ɑŋ˥]），肩負。

S19[5] "戇"字中古音有好幾個反切，這裏根據吳語作 gaq，現在還常說。

S20[1] "逛匡狂況王往旺枉"等字本來是陽韻合口，大多數方言讀如唐韻合口，並且在分布上大致跟唐韻合口字互補。

S21[1] 《廣韻》："倠，皆也，俱也。"現代吳語有 bhaeq，相當於官話"碰"，後者見 56 頁。

S21[2] 脣音聲母之後照例不分合口和開口。

S21[3] 《廣韻》：碀，除更ˀ切，"塞也。"粵語和吳語都用此字，例如黃巖話、溫嶺話 [dzaŋ˨]。

S21[4] "色"字從音節表 23 曾攝 (srec) 挪到梗攝 (sraec)，用來反映官話的 shae。

S21[5] 不管上古音 [-g] 尾和 [-k] 尾的分別，"獲"的同音字"劃"（入聲）可以認爲"畫"（去聲）字的繁體，方言裏多數如此。

S22[1] 照現在的辦法，"清$_{\text{征}}$"韻的"名"和"庚$_{\text{榮}}$"韻的"明"將都是 mieng。可是在粵語裏，"名"作爲一個自由字是長元音 [mɛŋ˩]，而"明"難得如此，我們不妨把"明"挪到"蒸"韻，寫作 ming。（見 55 頁音節表 24）。

S22[2] 由於表從屬的語助詞"的" de 出現的頻率大大超過目的的"的$_{\text{ɔ}}$" diec，我們把後者寫作加入聲符號的字。參看 35 頁音節表 4。

S22[3] "傾" kiueng 字和"頃" kiueg 字多數方言裏不圓脣。

S22[4] "瓊" giueng 字和"兄" xiueng 字粵語裏不圓脣。

S22[5] "劇" giuec 字官話裏圓脣。

S22[6] "螢" hiueng 字官話裏聲母是 y-，並且韻母不圓脣。

S23[1] "甭" berng 字是北京話字眼，由"不用"變來，這裏給它一個特殊拼法。

S24[1] 見注 S22[1]。

S24[2] 參看 38 頁注 S7[4]，作爲樂音 sol 的"ᶜ徵" dyii。

S24[3] 官話"吃" chic 字跟"食" zhic 字的關係很可能比跟"喫" kiec 字（53 頁音節表 22）的關係更近。

S24[4] 我們把"食"字由牀$_{\text{船}}$母 dj 移到禪母 zh，把"植"字由禪母 zh 移到牀$_{\text{船}}$母 dj 的位置互換，使它們更符合分別 dj 和 zh 的方言。

S25[1] 關於分別"東$_{\text{紅}}$"和"冬"，分別"東$_{\text{融}}$"和"鍾"，參看 25 頁音節類型注 21[4]。

S25[2] Mandarin has 舂 *chong*. We are following the ancient initial to gain differentiation from 衝 *chong*.

S26[1] The status of the medial in all these boxes is very doubtful on the national scale; they have to be treated individually according to which is the best form for each morpheme.

S26[2] As treated in most of Wu. But see note S26[1].

S26[3] Although 雄 is under 喻云, it is treated as 匣 wherever it makes a difference (which applies also to the homophonous 熊).

S25[2] “春”字官話讀 chong，今依中古音作 shong，用來跟“衝” chong 字分別。

S26[1] 從全國方言看，57 頁音節表 26 的字有無介音是不明確的；怎麽寫合適，要一個字一個字來考慮，“恭拱供恐共”列 ong 韻不列 iong 韻，“夢”寫作 muq 不寫作 miuq。

S26[2] 根據吳語多數方言。但請看上注 S26[1]。

S26[3] “雄”雖然屬喻云母，但是在喻母和匣母有分別的方言裏，都讀如匣母。“雄”的同音字“熊”也是如此。

VIII Further Texts 捌 詩文續例

8.1 Drinking Alone Under the Moon

Li Po

Qiuet-heah Dhuc Joc

Lii[1] Bhaec

Xua-cean it-hu zieo,
Dhuc joc vu siang tsin.
Ciuu buei iau mingqiuet,
Duey ieg djaeng sam ren.
Qiuet cih but ceae iim,
Ieg dhu szui qoo shen.
Dzamm bhoon qiuet ziang ieg,
Haeng-loc siu gip chun.
Qoo co qiuet bhaihuei,
Qoo vuu ieg lienglonn.
Sieg-zhi dhung ceau xuon,
Zuy-hew[2] coc fensann.
Yueg ciet vu-dzieng yeu,
Siang gi moc yun[3] xonn.

8.1 月下獨酌

里[1]白　　里:李

花間一胡酒　　胡:壺
獨酌無相親
舉杯꜀要明月　　꜀要:邀
對影成三人
月記不解飲　　記:既
影徒隨我身
暫伴月將影
行洛須及春　　洛:樂
我哥月排回　　哥:歌,排回:徘徊
我武影零亂　　武:舞
醒時同交歡
醉后[2]各分散
永結無情由　　由:遊
相其莫云[3]漢　　其:期,莫:邈,云:雲

---

[1] 李 is written as 里, unless allowance is made for proper names. "李"字寫作"里"字,除非作姓用時予以照顧。

[2] Since in some old texts as well as in modern simplified characters 後 is written as 后, the present case will not be counted as a "wrong" character. 在某些古書裏,以及在現代簡化字裏,"後"都寫作"后",所以這裏的"后"不算别字。

[3] 雲 is in fact an enlargement of 云. "雲"字實際上是"云"的繁化字。

8.2 Mooring by the Maple Bridge at Night
Chang Chi

Funggiau Yeh Bhoc	**8.2 風喬夜泊**	風喬: 楓橋
Dyang Cey	張 計	計: 繼
Qiuet loc u dhei srang moon tien,	月洛烏提霜滿天	洛: 落, 提: 啼
Ceangfung qiuxuoo duey dreu mien.	江風魚火對愁綿	風: 楓, 魚: 漁, 綿: 眠
Cusu djaeng quay Honsran Szih,	姑蘇成外寒山寺	成: 城
Yehbonn jongshaeng daw kaec-djuan.	夜半鐘聲到客船	

8.3 On Returning Home
Hoh Chih-Chang

Huei Xiang Qeo Shu	**8.3 回香偶書**	香: 鄉
Hoh Dyijang	賀知章	
Shawsiao li cea laodhah huei,	少小離家老大回	
Xiang'im vu cae binnmau tsuei.	香音無改鬢毛崔	香: 鄉, 崔: 催
Erdhung siang cienn but siang shic,	而同相見不相式	而同: 兒童, 式: 識
Siaw venn kaec dziong hochuh lai.	笑問客從何處來	

8.4 Dr. Sun Yatsen's Last Testament

Zuglii Yi[1]jouc	8.4 總里移[1]囑	里:理,移:遺
Yu dyihlic cuecmin caecmieq,	於致力國民格命,	於:余,格:革
fvam sihzhip nien, gi miucdiec dzae gieu	凡四十年,其目的,在求	
Dyungcuec ji dzihyeu bhiengdeg. Ziec	中國之自由平等。積	
sihzhip nien ji ciengqiemm, shem dyi	四十年之京驗,深知	京:經
youc dhatdaw tsii miucdiec, bitsiu	欲達到此目的,,必須	
xuonn-kii minjuq, gip lien[2]hop sheyceay	喚起民衆,及連[2]合世介	連:聯,介:界
zhag yii bhiengdeg dhae qoo ji	上以平等待我之	
mindzuc, gioqdhung fenndew. Hienndzae	民族,共同奮鬥。現在	
caecmieq zhaq vuy djaengcung,	格命尚未成工,	格:革,工:功
fvam qoo dhungjih, vuhsiu ijaw	凡我同至,務須衣照	至:志,衣:依
yu soo dyuh Cienncuec Fanglioc,	於所著見國方略,	於:余,見:建
Cienncuec Dhahcang, Sammin Juuqih,	見國大岡,三民主義,	見:建,岡:綱
gip Dhey'it tsih Dziuancuec Dhaybiao	及第一次全國代表	
Dhahhuey Siuanqien, ceysziouc nuulic,	大會宣言,計續努力,	計:繼
yii gieu cuonntyat. Zueyginn	以求貫徹。最近	
juudyang kai Cuecmin Hueyqih,	主張開國民會義,	義:議
yeu siu yu zuey doon gicean, tsioc gi	由須於最短其間,促其	由:尤,其:期
zhithienn. Zh soo jih jouc.	實現。是所至囑。	
Sun Ven	孫文	

[1] We are following Wu & Mand. as against Anc. Chin. and Cant. in using *yi* instead of a theoretical *wui* which is the form we are assigning to 爲 in the sense of 'be, do'. "遺"字根據官話和一部分吳語寫作 yi, 而不根據中古音和官話寫作 wui, 把 wui 留給"爲"字。

[2] We are not distinguishing 連 and 聯 which are homophonous in Anc. Chin. as well as in most dialects and semantically very close. Cant. is the only dialect which distinguishes them as *lin* and *liun* respectively. 我們不分別"連"和"聯"。這兩個字中古音跟多數方言都同音,意義也很相近。只有粵語"連" lin 和"聯" liun 不同音。

8.5 The Great Learning. Chapter 1

Dhah Heoc Dhey'it Jang

Dhahheoc ji dhao, dzae ming ming dec, dzae tsin (→ sin) min, dzae jii yu jih zhaan.

Dyi jii erhew yeo dhieq, dhieq erhew neng dzieg, dzieg erhew neng an, an erhew neng liuh, liuh erhew ning dec.

Vut yeo been-mot, zrih yeo jung-shii, dyi soo sien-hew, zec giin dhao yii.

Cuu ji youc ming ming dec yu tienheah jee, sien dhyih[1] gi cuec, youc dhyih gi cuec jee, sien dzei gi cea, youc dzei gi cea jee, sien sieu gi shen, youc sieu gi shen jee, sien jaeq gi sim, youc jaeq gi sim jee, sien djaeng gi ih, youc djaeng gi ih jee, sien dyih gi dyi, dyih dyi dzae caec vut.

Vut caec erhew dyi jih, dyi jih erhew ih djaeng, ih djaeng erhew sim jaeq, sim jaeq erhew shen sieu, shen sieu erhew cea dzei, cea dzei erhew cuec dhyih, cuec dhyih erhew tienheah bhieng. Dzih tienzii yii jih yu shuhren, it zh ceai yii sieu-shen wui been. Gi been lonn er mot dhyih jee feoyii. Gi soo heo jee bhoc er gi soo bhoc jee heo, vuy ji yeo yee.

8.5 大學 第一章

大學之道，在明明得， 得：德
在親(→新)民，在止於至善。

知止而后有定，定
而后能靜，靜而后能安，安
而后能慮，慮而后能得。

物有本末，事有終始，
知所先后，則近道以。 以：矣

古之欲明明得於天下 得：德
者，先治[1]其國，欲治其國
者，先齊其家，欲齊其家
者，先修其申，欲修其申 申：身，申：身
者，先正其心，欲正其心者，
先成其意，欲成其意者， 成：誠，成：誠
先致其知，致知在格物。

物格而后知至，知至
而后意成，意成而后心正， 成：誠，成：誠
心正而后申修，申修而后 申：身，申：身
家齊，家齊而后國治，國治
而后天下平。自天子以
至於庶人，一是皆以修申 申：身
爲本。其本亂而末治者
否以。其所厚者薄而其所 以：矣
薄者厚，未之有也。

[1] We are following the modern reading *dhyih*, as the ancient distinction between *dhyi* as verb and *dhyih* as adjective is now obsolete. "治"字根據現代音一律寫作 dhyih [去聲]，因爲傳統的動詞讀 dhyi [平聲] 形容詞讀 dhyih [去聲] 的分別已經過時了。

8.6 The North Wind and the Sun

Becfung cen Tayyang

Yeo ithuei Becfung cen Tayyang,
tamen liagcoh ren dzaenahr draeng
dawdee zh zhuide beenzrih dhah. Jaeq
dzae naw de[1] butdecliao, laile itcoh
zeoluh de ren. Tamenliaa[2] dziew
shangliang-xaole zhui neng sien ciaw nahcoh
zeoluh de ren baa tade bhauz tot-heah
lai a, dziew sonn zhui de beenzrih dhah.

Xao, Becfung dziew yoq-kii dhah
lickih lai pinmieq de chui. Koozh ta
chui dec yuet lihhay, nah zeoluh de ren
dziew baa bhauz cuoo dec yuet ciin. Ta
konnkonn metyeo bhannfat dziew sonn le.

Tayyang dziew chutlai retrher[3]
de itsray. Nah zeoluh de ren maazhag
dziew baa bhauz totle-heahlai. Sooyii
Becfung butneng but djengrenn dawdee zh
Tayyang bii tade beenzrih dhah.

8.6 北風跟太陽

有一回北風跟太陽，
他門兩个人在那儿爭 門: 們
到底是誰的本事大。正
在鬧得[1]不得了，來了一个
走路的人。他門倆[2] 就 門: 們
商良好了誰能先叫那个 良: 量
走路的人把他的袍子脫下
來啊，就算誰的本事大。

好，北風就用起大
力氣來拼命的吹。可是他
吹得越利害，那走路的人
就把袍子果得越緊。他 果: 裹
看看没有辦法就算了。

太陽就出來熱熱儿[3]
的一晒。那走路的人馬上
就把袍子脫了下來。所以
北風不能不乘認到底是 乘: 承
太陽比他的本事大。

[1] The use of 得 instead of 的 here is to make it agree better with Cantonese and Wu. 這裏用"得"不用"的"，更符合於粵語和吳語。

[2] This is an ad hoc form for the phonetic fusion of *liag-coh* (cf. p. 34). "倆" liaa 是"兩个" liag-coh 的合音(參看 34 頁)。

[3] This reduplication in the lst Tone is of course a northernism. 副詞或形容詞重疊，第二字兒化並且讀陰平，這當然是北方話的特點。

8.7 "How Can I Help Thinking of You?"

Liu Ban-Nung[1]

"Ceaw Qoo Ruho But Sieg Ta?"

Lieu Bannnung[1]

Tienzhag piauj[2] sie vui yun,
Dhihzhag chuij[2] sie vui fung.
A——
Vui fung chui-dhugliao qoo dheufat,
Ceaw qoo ruho but siag ta?
Qiuetcuang liuann'ayj xaeyang,
Xaeyang liuann'ayj qiuetcuang.
A——
Jehbon mit yee szii de qinyeh,
Ceaw qoo ruho but siag ta?
Shuemienn loc xua mannmann lieu,
Shuedee qiu'er mannmann yeu.
A——
Iennzii, nii shot sie zhemme huah?
Ceaw qoo ruho but siag ta?
Ku zhuh dzae laeg fung lii yau,
Yee xuoo dzae muhsraec dyung shau.
A——
Sei-tien huan yeo sie-er dzan hea,
Ceaw qoo ruho but siag ta?

8.7 "教我如何不想他?"

流半農[1] 流: 劉

天上飄着[2]些微云, 云: 雲
地上吹着[2]些微風。
啊——
微風吹動了我頭發, 發: 髮
教我如何不想他?
月光戀愛着海陽, 陽: 洋
海陽戀愛着月光。 陽: 洋
啊——
這般密也似的銀夜, 密: 蜜
教我如何不想他?
水面洛花慢慢流, 洛: 落
水底魚兒慢慢由。 由: 游
啊——
燕子,你說些甚麼話?
教我如何不想他?
枯樹在冷風里搖, 里: 裏
也火在暮色中燒。 也: 野
啊——
西天還有些兒殘霞,
教我如何不想他?

---

[1] This was his "style" or courtesy name. In his learned writings, he was known by his formal name 劉復 Liu Fu. 這是作者的號,他在學術著作中用正式的名字劉復。

[2] Cf. note S19[3], p. 64. 詞尾"着"寫作 -j 參看 65 頁注 S19[3] 。

8.8 Postface to *Through the Looking-Glass*

«Zeo Daw Cieqz Lii» de Shuhew	8.8 «走到竟子里»的書后	竟:鏡,里:裏
Szieyang jawj siao huadjuar,	邪陽照着小華船儿,	邪:斜,華:划
Mannmhar piauj mannmhar quar,	慢慢儿飄着慢慢儿玩儿,	飄:漂
Dzae itcoh tsitqiuet vaanbanntiar.	在一个七月晚半天儿。	
Siaohar samcoh kawj jeem,	小孩儿三个靠着枕,	
Qeaanzieng qiuann'ih eerdeu keen[1],	眼精願意耳兜肯[1],	精:睛
Siag tieng cuhzrih siag dec xeen.	想聽故事想得很。	
Nah nien vaanhea zaoyii sann,	那年晚霞早以散,	以:已
Shaeng'er mohu ieg'er lonn,	聲兒摩胡影兒亂,	摩胡:模糊
Tsieufung dawle ciegxuaq[2] huonn.	秋風到了景況[2]換。	
Dhann dzae lieqquay itcoh tien,	但在令外一个天,	令:另
Alice[3] jeh siaohar sien,	阿利思[3]這小孩儿仙,	
Lao sziaq huan dzae qoo simbien.	老象還在我心邊。	象:像
Huan yeo siaohar yee huey siag,	還有小孩儿也會想,	
Qeaanzieng qiuann'ih eerdeu yag,	眼精願意耳兜養,	精:睛,養:癢
Yee cai zeej tieng ren ceag.	也該擠着聽人講。	
Beenlai du zh muqlii yeu,	本來都是夢里由,	里:裏,由:遊
Muqlii kaisim muqlii jreu,	夢里開心夢里愁,	里:裏,里:裏
Muqlii suyqiuet muqlii lieu.	夢里歲月夢里流。	里:裏,里:裏
Zhunnj lieushue cenj cuoh,	順着流水跟着過,	
Liuannj szieyang konnj loc,[4]	戀着邪陽看着洛[4],	邪:斜,洛:落
"Ren sraeng ru muq" zh but tsoh.	"人生如夢"是不錯。	

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[1] This Mandarinism (keen for keg) will just fit the rhyme. "肯"字根據官話讀 keen 不讀 keg, 正好押韻。

[2] We are following Wu and Anc. Chin. instead of Mand. and Cant. here. "況" xuaq 字聲母根據吳語和中古音,而不根據官話和粵語。

[3] Foreign names may optionally be given their original forms. 外國人名也可以用原文。

[4] This Entering Tone word, with a sonorant voiced initial will of course automatically go into the 4th Tone in Mand. to rhyme with the other two lines. "洛" loc 字是入聲次濁聲母字,官話自然讀成去聲,跟上下兩行押韻。

The preceding poem in simplified characters.

上頁的詩用簡化字排印。

	～ new 新簡字	_ traditional 老簡字
«走到鏡子里»的书后	书:書	
邪阳照着小华船儿,	华:華	阳:陽
慢慢儿飘着慢慢儿玩儿,	飘:飄	
在一个七月晚半天儿。		
小孩儿三个靠着枕,		
眼精愿意耳兜肯,	愿:願	
想听故事想得很。		听:聽
那年晚霞早以散,		
声兒摩胡影兒乱,		声:聲,乱:亂
秋风到了景況換。	风:風	
但在令外一个天,		
阿利思这小孩儿仙,		这:這
老象还在我心边。		象:像,还:還,边:邊
还有小孩儿也会想,		还:還,会:會
眼精愿意耳兜养,	愿:願,养:養	
也该挤着听人讲。	挤:擠,讲:講	
本來都是梦里由,	梦:夢	
梦里开心梦里愁,	梦:夢,开:開,梦:夢	
梦里岁月梦里流。	梦:夢,梦:夢	岁:歲
顺着流水跟着过,	顺:順	过:過
恋着邪阳看着洛,		恋:戀,阳:陽
"人生如梦"是不错。	梦:夢,错:錯	

Statistical Summary —— Following are figures for the "wrong" characters used in the texts cited:

	Number of characters	Graphically or semantically related	Pure loans	Total "wrong"
"Her"——Thinking of One's Own Country	47	1	0	1
8.1 Drinking Alone Under the Moon	76	5	8	13
8.2 Mooring by the Maple Bridge at Night	34	6	3	9
8.3 On Returning Home	35	1	5	6
8.4 Dr. Sun Yatsen's Last Testament	143	8	10	18
8.5 The Great Learning. Chapter I	211	4	9	13
8.6 The North Wind and the Sun	169	3	2	5
8.7 "How Can I Help Thinking of You?"	130	4	6	10
8.8 Postface to *Through the Looking-Glass*	155	14	5	19
Totals	1000	46	48	94

In the preceding summary of 1000 characters of running text in both the literary and the spoken style, in both verse and prose, there are 46 forms, or 5%, which are graphically or semantically related to the "proper" character and a slightly larger number of "wrong" characters, or pure loans, with a total of 94, or about 9%. A running text in GCC is thus from 90% to 95% identical with an ordinary character text using an unlimited vocabulary. Note particularly that while the deviations from the usual forms of the characters are noticeable in the GCC. There is no such impression in the GCR, since it is neutral in this respect. If we take the telegaphic code-book of about 10,000 characters as a representative list (since most of the additional 35,000 in the 康熙字典 *K'anghsi Dictionary*'s approximately 45,000 are simply graphical variants or quite obsolete words), this use of 2085 out of a total of 10,000 represents a saving of some 80%.

Note that the informational value of the 2085 characters in GCC is about 11 bits (2^{11} being 2048). As to the informational value of GCR, since each syllable averages, in our texts, to about 3.39 letters and each letter has a value of about 4.7 bits (there being 26 letters and $2^5 = 32$), the value of each syllable will be 3.39×4.7, or about 16 bits. Thus, the two forms of General Chinese, both the GCC and the GCR, turn out to have somewhat comparable values of informational efficiency.

統計——引用詩文裏面的"别字"統計如下:

	篇名	字數	形義相關	純屬借用	"别字"總數
	"他"——思祖國也	47	1	0	1
8.1	月下獨酌	76	5	8	13
8.2	風喬夜泊	34	6	3	9
8.3	回香偶書	35	1	5	6
8.4	總里移囑	143	8	10	18
8.5	大學　第一章	211	4	9	13
8.6	北風跟太陽	169	3	2	5
8.7	"教我如何不想他?"	130	4	6	10
8.8	«走到竟子里»的書后	155	14	5	19
合計		1000	46	48	94

引用詩文有文言有白話,有詩有文,共有1000個字。其中有46個字,是字形或字義跟本字相關的;有48個字是純屬借用的;總數爲94,約計爲9%。這樣看來,用通字漢字寫的作品跟用不受限制的文字寫的比較,大約有90%到95%相同。請特别注意,盡管用通字漢字寫,可以看到一些與通常文字不符的情況,用通字羅馬字寫的東西並不給人這種印象,因爲通字羅馬字在這個問題上是中立的。假如拿一萬字的電碼本作爲有代表性的字表(因爲«康熙字典»裏大約四萬五千字之中的另外三萬五千字有的只是異體字,有的實際上已經不用了),通字用2085個字代表10000個字,節約80%。

從信息論的角度看,通字漢字的2085個字的信息值是11個比特($2^{11}=2048$)。至於通字羅馬字的信息值,因爲這裏引用的詩文平均每個音節約用3.39個字母,每個字母的值是4.7個比特(26個字母,$2^5=32$),每個音節的值是3.39×4.7,大約=16個比特。這樣,通字的兩種形式(通字漢字和通字羅馬字)的信息效率大致差不多。

IX How to Pronounce General Chinese

The system of General Chinese being designed primarily as a form of writing, there will be no standard of pronunciation to the setup. Since however it is largely based on the phonology of the Chinese of recent centuries, some fairly simple guides can be set up for pronouncing it in the major dialects. Following are some general rules for pronouncing the GCR in the five major dialect groups: Cantonese, Min, Wu, Western Mandarin, and (Northern) Mandarin.

9.1 Initials[1]

9.11 Manner of Pronunciation — All except the Wu dialects have voiceless initials except the liquids, i.e. the nasals and the lateral. The voiced stops in GCR, namely *bh*, *dh*, *g*, *dhy*, and voiced affricates *dz*, *jr*, *dj*, are all voiceless aspirated in the Even Tone and unaspirated in the other tones. But in the Min dialects these initial are unaspirated also in the Even Tone, e. g. Foochow has [꜀piŋ] for 平. One interesting feature of Cantonese is that the colloquial pronunciation of Rising Tone words with the initials under discussion has aspiration, e. g. 近 is read as [kɑn²], but spoken as [꜂k'ɑn]. Only the Wu dialects have voiced (or nearly voiced) initials for *bh*, *dh*, *dz*, etc.[2]

Of the secondary voiced initials (次濁), namely *m*, *v*, *n*, *r*, *q*, *l* (明,微,泥～娘,日,疑,來), they are voiced in all the dialects. In Wu, *v* and *r* are, respectively, [m] and [ȵ] in the colloquial, but [v] and [z] in the reading pronunciation.

The stops *c*, *k*, *g* (見,溪,羣) remain stops only in Cantonese and Min, but are palatal affricates in the other dialects when followed by a high front medial or final [i] or [y].

The palatal stops *dy*, *ty*, *dhy* (知,徹,澄) remain as stops only in Min; elsewhere they are amalgamated with the affricates.

The dental affricates *z*, *ts*, *dz* (精,清,從) become pure stops [t] and [t'] only in 台山 Toishan, Kwangtung, e. g. *Stockton* transliterated as 斯作頓 in the San Francisco newspapers, where 作 would be [tʃɔk] in city Cantonese instead of [tɔk].

9.12 Place of articulation — Bilabials remain bilabials, Dentilabials remain dentilabials in most dialects. But in Min *f* (非～敷) and *fv* (奉) become [h] or [ʍ]. In the Wu dialects *v* (微) is read as [v], but spoken as [m], e. g. 味 read as [vi²] but spoken as [mi²].

Dental stops remain dental stops in most dialects. But in the relatively rare case of Toishan, Kwangtung, *d*, *t*, *dh* (端,透,定) are pronounced [ʔ] (or zero) and [h], a feature better known even in America than in China, as seen in transliterations. An interesting case of *d* (端) becoming zero is in the place name *San Jose*, where the Spanish *jo* is weakened to *ho* and *o*, so that it sounds like [sæn ozei] and so appears in the Chinese newspapers as 山多些, where the Toishan 多 is transliterated as *o*.

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[1] Cf. pp. 14 ff.

[2] We are for the time being not discussing such sandhi features as intervocalic unstressed stops in Mandarin becoming voiced, e. g. 他的 [t'ɑ] + [·tə] → [t'ɑ ·də], which would take us too far afield.

玖　通字的讀法

通字是主要作爲一種書面形式設計的，因而没有一種標準讀法。可是由於通字大體上以近幾百年的漢語音韻爲基礎，因而可以定出一些相當簡單的指南讓人用幾個大方言來讀。下面是用五大方言，卽粵語，閩語，吳語，西南官話、跟(北方)官話，來讀通字羅馬字的若干大概的規則。

9.1　聲母[1]

9.11 發音方法——除吳語外，鼻音和邊音以外的聲母都不帶音。通字裏的濁塞音，卽 bh, dh, g, dhy, 和濁塞擦音，卽 dz, jr, dj，都是不帶音的，平聲送氣，仄聲不送氣。閩語裏平聲也不送氣，例如福州話 “平” [꜀piŋ]。粵語裏有一個有趣的特點是這些聲母的上聲字的白話音送氣，例如“近”文言音 [kɑn²]，但白話音 [꜂k‘ɑn]。只有吳語裏 bh, dh, dz 等聲母是帶音的(或近乎帶音的)[2]。

次濁聲母卽 m, v, n, r, q, l (明，微，泥～娘，日，疑，來)，在所有方言裏都是帶音的。吳語 v 白話音讀 [m]，文言音讀 [v]; r 白話音讀 [ɲ]，文言音讀 [z]。

塞音 c, k, g (見，溪，羣)，遇到後面是前高介音或主元音 [i] 或 [y] 時，只在粵語，閩語裏仍然是塞音，在別的方言裏都變成舌面前塞擦音。

舌面前塞音 dy, ty, dhy (知，徹，澄) 只在閩語裏仍然是塞音；别的方言裏都已經混入塞擦音。

舌尖塞擦音 z, ts, dz (精，清，從) 只在廣東台山話裏變成塞音 [t] 和 [t‘]，例如舊金山中文報裏根據台山音把 Stockton 譯爲“斯作頓”。在廣州話裏“作”是 [tʃɔk]，不是 [tɔk]。

9.12 發音部位——在多數方言裏，雙脣音還是雙脣音，脣齒音還是脣齒音。但是在閩語裏 f (非～敷)和 fv (奉) 變成 [h] 或 [ʍ]，在吳語裏，v (微) 文言音是 [v]，但是白話音是 [m]，例如“味”文言音 [vi²]，白話音 [mi²]。

在多數方言裏，舌尖塞音還是舌尖塞音。但是在廣東台山話裏有一種比較少見的現象，就是把 d, t, dh(端，透，定)讀成 [ʔ](或 ∅)和 [h]，這一特點在美國比在中國知道的人更多，從英文拼的台山話可以看出來。d (端)變爲 ∅ 的一個有趣的例子是 San Jose 這個地名，這是西班牙語，其中的 jo 弱化爲 ho 或 o，因爲整個地名聽起來像 [sæn ozei]，在中文報紙上寫作“山多些”，這個“多”字台山話用來譯 o 。

[1] 參看 14 頁以次。

[2] 我們此刻不談連讀音變現象，例如官話裏兩個元音之間的輕讀塞音變成帶音的，例如 “他的” [t‘ɑ]+[·tə]→[t‘ɑ ·də]，以免扯得太遠了。

The palatal stops *dy, ty, dhy* (知,徹,澄) are dental stops now only in Min; elsewhere they have been amalgamated with retroflex affricates *dr, tr, jr* (照莊,穿初,牀崇) and the palatal affricates *j, ch, dj* (照章,穿昌,牀船).

The dental sibilants, i. e. the affricates and fricatives, *z, ts, dz, s, sz* (精,清,從,心,邪)remain dental except when followed by [i] and [y], in which case they are palatalized as [tɕ, tɕ', dʑ, ɕ, ʑ] or the like. In Cantonese they are amalgamated with the *dr, tr, jr, sr, zr; j, ch, dj, sh, zh* (照,穿,牀,審,禪) into the undistinguished [tʃ, tʃ', ʃ].

The district of Chunghsiang in central Hupeh seems to be the only place where all dental sibilants have retroflex values [tʂ, tʂ', ʂ].[1]

The palatalization of dental sibilants before high front vowels or medials is an extremely patchy picture when mapped over the whole country. When the velars *c, k, g, x, h* are palatalized they become amalgamated with the palatalized dental sibilants, so that 精清星＝經輕興. This is known as the loss of distinction between the so-called 尖 'sharp' and 團 'rounded' sounds, an extremely important distinction in the diction of the Peking opera. That was why the famous actor Mei Lan-fang, a native of peking (where there is no such distinction) had to be tutored by Ch'i Ju-shan about words where such a distinction has to be made. The city of Paoting, where Ch'i was from, happens to be just astride the isoglossal line and Ch'i just happened to belong to the section where they do distinguish between the sharps and roundeds.

Taking up the non-dental affricates, namely, *dr, tr, jr* (照莊,穿初,牀崇), *j, ch, dj* (照章,穿昌,牀船), we can include the palatal stops *dy, ty, dhy* (知,徹,澄) except for the Min dialects, which, as we have noted, are the only case where they remain as stops. These affricates become amalgamated with the dental sibilants in Cantonese and Min. In Cantonese they are actually neither sharply dental nor sharply palatal, e. g. both 宗 and 鐘 are pronounced as [tʃoŋ]. In the Wu dialects these initials become dental sibilants, except in Wusih, Changshu, and old-style Soochow, where *j, ch, dj* (照章,穿昌,牀船) have retroflex intials, which is rather unusual for Wu.[2] In Northern Mandarin these initials have retroflex articulation, while in Central and Western Mandarin they are amalgamated with the dental sibilants.

Of the fricatives for the above, namely *sr, sh, zr, zh* (審生,審書,禪士,禪時), the place of articulation follows the same conditions as for the affricates. One interesting exception is the dialect of Sian, provincial capital of Shensi, in which the fricatives are pronounced as a labial before a rounded vowel or medial, as in the jingle:

人□娃	ɣən˦ ·nɑ uɑ˥
在書房讀書呢	·tsai fu˩ fɑŋ˩ təu˦ fu˩ ·ȵə
咱的娃	tsai˦ ·ti uɑ˥
拿勺勺儿耍水呢	·nɑ fuo˦ ·fəɹ fɑ˨ fei˨ ·ȵə

The velars *c, k, g, x, h* (見,溪,羣,曉,匣) behave rather regularly in most places. In

[1] As reported in my 鍾祥方言記 *The Chung-hsiang Dialect,* Shanghai, 1939, no. 13 of 凡例.

[2] See my 現代吳語研究 *Studies in the Modern Wu Dialects,* Peking 1928, p. 25.

舌面前塞音 dy, ty, dhy(知,徹,澄)只在閩語是塞音; 別處都已混入捲舌塞擦音 dr, tr, jr (照莊,穿初,牀崇)和舌面前塞擦音 j, ch, dj(照章,穿昌,牀船)。

舌尖塞擦音和擦音 z, ts, dz, s, sz(精,清,從,心,邪) 仍然是舌尖音,只有在 [i] 和 [y] 之前腭化爲 [tɕ, tɕ‘, dʑ, ɕ, ʑ] 或類似的音。在粵語裏,它們跟 dr, tr, jr, sr, zr; j, ch, dj, sh, zh(照,穿,牀,審,禪)混合變成 [tʃ, tʃ‘, ʃ]。

湖北中部的鍾祥縣好像是唯一的地方，那裏所有的舌尖塞擦音和擦音全是捲舌音 [tʂ, tʂ‘, ʂ][1]。

舌尖塞擦音和擦音在前高元音或介音前腭化,這一特點畫在全國地圖上,是東一片西一片的。舌根音 c, k, g, x, h 也腭化的時候,它們就跟腭化了的舌尖塞擦音和擦音混在一起分不清了,"精清星"就跟"經輕興"一個樣了。這就叫做"不分尖團",而分尖團在京戲裏是非常重要的。所以京戲名演員梅蘭芳(北京人,北京話不分尖團)不得不請齊如山教他分別尖音和團音。齊如山是保定人，保定恰好是分尖團和不分尖團交界的地方，而齊如山碰巧是在分尖團的一邊的。

説到非舌尖塞擦音,卽 dr, tr, jr(照莊,穿初,牀崇), j, ch, dj (照章,穿昌,牀船),我們可以把舌面前塞音 dy, ty, dhy(知,徹,澄)也算進去,除了不適用於閩語,上文已經説過,閩語是知徹澄仍舊讀塞音的唯一方言。這些塞擦音在粵語和閩語裏跟舌尖塞擦音分不開了。在粵語,它們既不是明顯的舌尖音,也不是明顯的舌面前音,例如"宗"和"鐘"都讀作 [tʃoŋ]。在吳語裏,這些聲母變成舌尖塞擦音，除了無錫話，常熟話和老派蘇州話，那裏的 j, ch, dj (照章,穿昌,牀船)是捲舌聲母,這在吳語是很特殊的。[2] 在北方官話裏，這些聲母是捲舌音,在西南官話裏,它們跟舌尖塞擦音混合了。

跟這些塞擦音配套的擦音,卽 sr, sh, zr, zh(審生, 審書, 禪士,禪時), 發音部位也跟塞擦音相同。一個有趣的例外是西安方言,那兒的擦音在圓脣的元音或介音前變成脣音,例如下面的兒歌:

人□娃	ɣən˦ ·nɑ uɑ˥
在書房讀書呢	·tsai fu˩ fɑŋ˩ təu˦ fu˩ ·ȵə
咱的娃	tsai˦ ·ti uɑ˥
拿勺勺儿耍水呢	·nɑ fuo˦ ·fəɹ fɑ˨˦ fei˨˦ ·ȵə

舌根音 c, k, g, x, h(見,溪,羣,曉,匣)在多數方言裏都相當守規矩。在粵語和閩語，它

[1] 見拙著《鍾祥方言記》,上海,1939 年,凡例第 13 條。

[2] 請看拙著《現代吳語研究》,北京,1928 年,25 頁。

Cantonese and Min they remain velars or laryngeals ([h] in Cantonese for 曉匣 and in Wu [h] for 曉 and [ɦ] for 匣). But in Division II (indicated by the medial -e- in GCR), these initials remain velar or laryngeal in Wu spoken pronunciation, but reading pronunciation has palatal values, e. g. 家 *cea* read [tɕiɑ], spoken [kɑ], 交 *ceau* read [tɕiɔ], spoken [kɔ], 下 *heah* read [jiɑ], spoken [ɦo].

In Divisions III and IV, with high front vowels or medials, these back initials are palatalized in Wu and Mandarin and thus resulting in amalgamation with the dental sibilants if they happen to be also palatalized, resulting in the failure to distinguish the 尖圑 'sharp and rounded' as noted above.

A special case of moving velar stops further back is that of 玉溪 Yüchi, Yunnan, so that what would be [k], [k'] become [ʔ], and [ʔh] (a kind of cough), as in 可够了 [ʔhə ʔəu lə].

9.2 Finals

The finals vary so much from place to place that we can only indicate some broad features of the main dialectal groups.

9.21 Medials

Cantonese medials follow old lines, including treating Division II *-e-* as Division I, e. g. *coc* 各 and *ceoc* 覺 are both pronounced [kɔk]. The medial *-i-* is high, but when preceded by a palato-alveolar affricate or fricative, there is no distinction from syllables without the medial, so that both *siao* 小 and *shao* 少 are pronounced [ᶜʃi:u]. That's why 'small' is called 細 [sɑiᵓ]. The medial *-u-* is usually well kept, but dentals and palato-alveolars in finals such as *-uan* or *-on* (from historical *uan*) give high front vowels, e. g. 端 *don* is pronounced [꜀ty:n], 専 *juan* is pronounced [꜀tʃy:n]. Medial *-iu-* is usually [-y-] as in *ciuet* 決 [ky:t꜆], but in the *-ung* and *-ong* rhymes, velars have no medial, e. g. 局 *giouc* [kok꜆].

Min medials are pretty close to those of Cantonese, except that because of vocalic alternation with tones, some [i], [y] vowels or medials become open vowels in certain tones, e. g. in Foochow *sieng* 星 is pronounced [꜀siŋ], but *sieq* 性 is pronounced [seiŋᵓ].

In Wu the medials follow quite closely those of General Chinese, with the special treatment of back initials with the medial *-e-*, in which there is a medial [-i-] or [-y-] in reading pronunciation but zero in spoken pronunciation, e. g. Shanghai 間 is read as [꜀tɕiɪ] but spoken as [꜀kɛ].

In the rest of the country, namely, Mandarin of various types, the medial follow fairly closely those in the table of finals (pp. 26—27). In Division II, the medial *-e-* is treated like *-i-* in Division III, so that *cean* 間 and *cien* 肩 are both pronounced [꜀tɕien] in most Mandarin dialects. Occasional metathesis, such as *-ien* after dentals becoming [-ein] as in *tien* 天 pronounced [꜀t'ein] in Nanking is rare. Most of Yunnan loses the rounding in *-iu-* so that *yun nom* 雲南 (Northern Mandarin [꜁yn ꜁næn]), is pronounced [꜁in ꜁næ] in much of Yunnan.

9.22 Rhymes

Instead of considering the main vowels and the endings separately, we are considering both together, as there is much mutual influence and exchange between them in many dialects. It should also be noted that we can only indicate here the general trends of the dialectal values

們仍然是舌根音或喉音(後者如粵語的"曉"母"匣"母讀 [h], 吳語的"曉"母讀 [h], "匣"母讀 [ɦ])。但二等字(通字裏用介音 -e- 表示)在吳語裏有兩種音,白話音仍然用舌根音或喉音,但文言音用腭化音, 例如"家" cea 讀 [tɕiɑ],說 [kɑ],"交" ceau 讀 [tɕiɔ],說 [kɔ],"下" heah 讀 [jiɑ], 說 [ɦo]。

三等四等字有前高元音或介音。這些舌後聲母在吳語和官話裏都腭化了, 結果是跟腭化了的舌尖塞擦音和擦音混合了,那就是上文說的不分尖團。

有一個把舌根塞音更往後移的特例,在雲南省玉溪縣, 那兒把 [k] 說成 [ʔ], 把 [k'] 說成 [ʔh] (一種咳嗽聲),例如"可够了"是 [ʔhə ʔəu lə]。

9.2 韻母

韻母讀音各地分歧很大,我們只能就主要方言羣說個大概。

9.21 介音

粵語裏介音按照老習慣,包括把二等字 -e- 作一等處理,例如"各" coc 和"覺" ceoc 都讀作 [kɔk]。介音 -i- 是高的,但是在腭齦塞擦音或擦音之後就跟沒有介音的字不分,因而"小" siao 和"少" shao 都是 [꜂ʃi:u]。這就是粵語不說"小"而說"細" [sɑi꜄] 的原因。介音 -u- 一般保存得很好,但是在 -uan 或 -on (古 uan 變來) 等韻裏在舌尖或腭齦聲母之後就變爲前高元音, 例如"端" don 讀作 [꜀ty:n],"專" juan 讀作 [꜀tʃy:n]。介音 -iu- 一般是 [y], 例如 "決" ciuet 讀作 [ky:t꜆], 但是在 -ung 韻和 -ong 韻裏, 舌根音聲母沒有介音,例如"局" giouc [kok꜆]。

閩語的介音跟粵語的很相近,只有一點不同: 閩語因聲調不同而產生元音變化, 因此有些 [i, y] 元音或介音在某些聲調的字裏變成開元音,例如福州的"星" sieng 讀作 [꜀siŋ], 但"性" sieq 讀作 [seiŋ꜄]。

吳語裏的介音與通字密合,但後聲母的二等字有文白兩讀,文言音有介音 [i] 和 [y],白話音沒有,例如上海"間"讀 [꜀tɕiɪ] 但是說 [꜀kɛ]。

在全國其餘地方,即各種官話區域, 介音與 26—27 頁的韻母表裏的拼法相當接近。二等字的介音 -e- 跟三等字的介音 -i- 一樣處理, 例如多數官話方言 "間" cean 和 "肩" cien 都讀作 [꜀tɕien]。間或有語音次序變更的現象,如舌尖音後面的 [-ien] 變成 [-ein], 南京話"天" tien 變成 [꜀t'ein], 但是這種情形是很少有的。多數雲南方言失去 -iu- 的圓唇性, 因而 "雲南" (北方官話 [꜁yn ꜁næn])在雲南多數地方讀作 [꜁in ꜁næ]。

9.22 韻

我們把主元音和韻尾合併考慮,而不分開來說,因爲在很多方言裏兩者互相影響, 互相轉變。還要交代的是, 我們只能指點一下各個韻母的方言音值的大概傾向, 否則就要把所有方

of the finals, short of going into a complete list of rhymes of all the dialects.

Cantonese, as can be expected, keeps pretty close to the forms as given in GCR, including *-m*, *-p*, *-t*, *-k*, and all. Single vowels *i*, *u*, *iu*, *o*, *a*, *e* are [i, u, y, ɔ, ɑ, ɛ], except that *i* is opened into [ei] and *iu* into [øy] after velars, as in *ci* 基 [꜀kei] and *ciu* 居 [꜀køy]. The form *xiue* 靴 [꜀hœ] is special. In diphthongs like *ai*, *au*, the vowel varies with the place of articulation of the initials, as typifies in *cau* 高, *ceau* 交, *ciau* 澆 pronounced as [꜀kou, ꜀kɑ:u, ꜀ki:u]. The mid vowel *e* is short [ɑ] in Cantonese, as in *ceo* 苟, *cieo* 九 pronounced [꜂kɑu, ꜂kɑu]. Similar treatment applies to finals with nasal endings. The difference between [ɑ-] and [ɑ:-] is exemplified in *ceen* 根 and *caan* 間 being pronounced [꜀kɑn] and [꜀kɑ:n], respectively. We already noted the loss of the medial in words like *giung* 窮, *xiong* 兇 Cantonese [꜁k'oŋ], [꜀hoŋ]. But the final *iuan*, as in *giuan* 權, keeps the medial and loses the main vowel in Cantonese [꜁k'y:n]. The Entering Tone words in Cantonese keep pretty closely the endings *-p*, *-t*, *-k* of GCR with few exceptions. The vocalism is also about the same as in the Lax Tones (舒聲). Note the "irregular" pronunciation of *kiut* 屈 as [wɑt꜆] in Cantonese, as in the transliteration of *Watson's* as 屈臣氏.

The Min readings of the rhymes are so varied as would take us far afield to go into details. There is one nasal ending, but not including *-m* except in Southern Min (Swatow, Amoy and Taiwan). The Entering Tones have a glottal stop, but not differentiating [-p -t -k]. One interesting and important feature is the change of vocality with tone in some of the Min dialects. Thus, in Foochow, many finals have closer vowels in tones ꜀□, ꜁□, ꜂□, □꜇ than in □꜄, □^{2}, □꜆, (there being no ꜃□ in Foochow). For example *i* 衣 [꜀i], but *ih* 意 [ei꜄].

The rhymes in the Wu dialects vary also widely from place to place as to vocality. The ending *-m* is treated the same way as *-n*, namely as [ŋ], as [n~ŋ], as nasalized vowels, or completely lost. Examples are *jem* 針, *sran* 山, *sruan* 閂, which are [꜀tsəŋ, ꜀sæ̃, ꜀sõ] in Changchow and [꜀tʂən, ꜀sɛ, ꜀sø] in Soochow. The ending *-ng* is kept in most places, though lost in some, e. g. *yang* 陽 is [꜁jɛ] in Wenchow. The finals *i*, *u*, *iu* are mostly [i, u, y], as in Mandarin, but *o*, *a*, *e* are usually changed to [u, o, o], as in *co* 哥 [꜀ku], *ba* 巴 [꜀po], *che* 車 [꜀ts'o] in Shanghai. Diphthongs are often pronounced with monophthongs, as *cai* 該 [꜀ke], *cau* 高 [꜀kɔ] in Shanghai.

One interesting vowel shift is that of *eu* (Mandarin [ou]) pronounced as [e] or [ei] along the Grand Canal from Hangchow northwestwards clear across the Yangtze River. For example, *eu* 歐 *jeu* 州 *hew* 後 *dheu* 頭 in the Changchow dialect is [꜀ei ꜀tsei ɦei^{2} ꜁dei]. In Soochow the [ei] is rounded into [øy].

The Entering Tone vowels in Wu follow largely those of the Lax Tones, with some difference, as in *mon* 瞞 : *mot* 末 Shanghai [꜁mø : məʔ꜇], or only a slight difference, as in *huan* 還 : *huat* 滑 Shanghai [꜁wɛ : waʔ꜇].

The finals in the Mandarin type of dialects share with Wu in the coalescence of *-m* and *-n*, and along the Yangtze region the coalescence in [in : iŋ] and in [ən : əŋ]. But the vocality of the Mandarin dialects are closer to that of General Chinese than Wu, e. g. *co* 哥 and *ba* 巴 are [꜀ko] and [꜀pɑ] in Wuchang, as against [꜀kəu] and [꜀po] in Soochow.

言的韻目列成全面的表。

正如我們所預期的，粵語跟通字的拼法很接近，包括 -m, -p, -t, -k 等等。單個元音 i, u, iu, o, a, e 是 [i, u, y, ɔ, ɑ, ɛ]，只是在舌根音聲母後面 i 變開讀 [ei], iu 變開讀 [øy]，例如"基" ci 是 [꜀kei], "居" ciu 是 [꜀køy]。"靴" xiue 讀 [꜀hœ] 是一個特例。複合元音如 ai, au，其讀音因聲母發音部位而變，例如"高 cau，交 ceau，澆 ciau" 讀 [꜀kou, ꜀kɑːu, ꜀kiːu]。中元音 e 在粵語裏是短的 [ɑ]，如"苟 ceo，九 cieo"都讀 [꜂kɑu]，有鼻音尾的韻母也是同樣處理。[ɑ-] 和 [ɑː-] 的分別，見於"根" cen 和"間" can 讀作 [꜀kɑn] 和 [꜀kɑːn]。"窮 giung，兇 xiong" 等字在粵語裏失去介音，讀爲 [꜁k'oŋ, ꜀hoŋ]，前面已經說過。但是粵語裏的 iuan 韻保留介音而失去主元音，如"權" giuan 讀作 [꜁k'yːn]。粵語的入聲字相當嚴格地保留通字裏的韻尾 -p, -t, -k，很少例外。入聲字裏的元音讀法跟舒聲字裏基本上相同。可以注意的是 "屈" kiut 字在粵語中讀作 [wɑt꜄]，例如把 Watson's 譯作"屈臣氏"。

閩語韻母讀音的分歧非常之大，要詳細說就得大費篇幅。有一個鼻音尾，但是除閩南話（汕頭，廈門，臺灣）外，不包括 -m。入聲有喉塞音，但是不分辨 [-p -t -k]。有一個有趣而重要的特點是一部分閩語方言裏元音讀法因聲調而變化。福州話裏有好些韻母讀陰平、陽平、陰上（福州無陽上）、陽入時，元音比讀陰去、陽去、陰入時闕（開口度小）。例如"衣" i 讀 [꜀i], 但是"意" ih 讀 [ei꜄]。

吳語韻母的讀音也是因地而異，分歧很大。韻尾 -m 跟 -n 的變化相同，讀作 [ŋ] 或者 [n~ŋ]，或者使元音鼻化，或者完全丟掉。例如"針" jem，"山" sran，門 sruan，常州話裏是[꜀tsəŋ, ꜀sæ̃, ꜀sõ]，蘇州話裏是 [꜀tʂən, ꜀sɛ, ꜀sø]。韻尾 -ng 在多數地方保存着，但是有些地方丟掉了，例如"陽"温州話是 [꜁jɛ]。韻母 i, u, iu 在多數地方是 [i, u, y]，跟官話相同，但是 o, a, e 一般變成 [u, o, o]，例如上海話裏 "哥" co 是 [꜀ku]，"巴" ba 是 [꜀po], "車" che 是 [꜀ts'o]。複合元音常常讀成單元音，例如上海話裏"該" cai 是 [꜀ke], "高" cau 是 [꜀kɔ]。

一個有趣的元音變化是沿着大運河從杭州往西北一直過長江，都把 eu（官話 [ou]）讀作 [e] 或 [ei]。例如"歐 eu, 州 jeu, 後 hew, 頭 dheu"，在常州話裏是 [꜀ei, ꜀tsei, ɦei꜄, ꜁dei]。蘇州話這個 [ei] 圓唇化爲 [øy]。

吳語裏入聲字的元音大體上跟着舒聲走，略有不同，如"瞞 mon : 末 mot" 上海話是 [꜁mø: məʔ꜆], 如"還 huan : 滑 huat" 在上海話是 [꜁wɛ : waʔ꜆]。

官話區方言的韻母 -m 和 -n 合併，長江流域 [in : iŋ] 和 [ən : əŋ] 分別合併，都跟吳語相同。但是官話方言的元音發音比吳語更靠近通字，例如 "哥" co 和 "巴" ba 在武昌話是 [꜀ko] 和 [꜀pɑ], 比較蘇州話的 [꜀kəu] 和 [꜀po]。

9.3 Tones

The dialects treat tones rather regularly and their tonal behavior can both be described fairly simply and regularly.

Cantonese follows the traditional four tones quite closely and subordinate each into an upper and a lower subdivision according as the initial is voiceless or voiced in General Chinese, e. g. *tien* 天 Cantonese [꜀t'i:n] : *dhien* 田 Cantonese [꜁t'i:n]. Note that in Cantonese the so-called upper and lower subdivisions of the tones are not only formal classes, but literally so in pitch differences. In Rising Tone words with full voiced initials (全濁), there is often a reading pronunciation in □꜊, unaspirated, but a spoken pronunciation in ꜃□, aspirated, e. g. *dhoon* 斷 read [ty:n꜊], but spoken [꜃t'y:n]. There is a special "tone" in Cantonese called "*pinn'iam*" 變音 [pi:n꜄ ꜀iam] "changed tone". Actually it behaves very much like a suffix, similar to the retroflex suffix in Mandarin, meaning 'that familiar thing (or quality) we often talk about'. It has two values: high level, as in 烟° [i:n°] 'smoke' of tobacco) as against [꜀i:n] 'smoke' (in general) and low rising, as in 糖* [t'ɔŋ*] 'candy', as against [꜁t'ɔŋ] 'sugar'.[1]

The Min dialects divide the tones into seven or eight classes like those of Cantonese, but following less closely the pitch as to higher and lower subdivisions, e. g. *i* 衣 [꜀i˧], *yi* 移 [꜁i˨], where the so-called "Upper Level" tone starts actually lower.

The Wu tones, because of the retention of most of the voiced initials, do keep the upper and lower subdivisions of the four tones fairly closely, but the actual pitch pattern of the four tones are too varied from place to place to generalize. The Entering Tones are kept with glottal stop endings.

The tones in the Mandarin dialects are of three main types. They all agree in subdividing the Even Tone into two according to the voicing of ancient initials and in not dividing the other three tones. The Southern Mandarin type, with Nanking as its center, is geographically a very small group. It has one abrupt high Entering Tone, e. g. *diec* 的꜄ and *dhiec* 敵 are both pronounced [tiʔ˥꜄]. In central and Western Mandarin, there is a great uniform spread of tonal patterns both in classification and in actual pitch. From Wuchang to Chungking, the four tones in 衣移椅意 are approximately [˧, ˩, ˨, ˦], with all Entering Tones pronounced as Lower Even e. g. *it* 一 and *yi* 移 are both pronounced [꜁i˩]. In the northern Mandarin dialects there is less uniformity in classification and pitch value of the tones. As already noted, there are Upper Even and Lower Even tones, one Rising Tone, and one Going Tone, The Entering Tone is redistributed among the other tones. The actual pitch of the tones are much more varied than in Central and Western Mandarin. Thus in *tien* 天 and *dhien* 田 the tones are [˥] and [˦] in Peking, but in Tientsin right near by they are [˩] and [˥], respectively, almost the exact opposites.

As has been noted at the beginning of this section on modern pronunciation, it is not the purpose here to give a detailed account of the pronunciation of General Chinese in all the dialects and the descriptions given so far are supposed to give a general guide to the phonetic values of the GCR for the convenience of a speaker of any dialect without trying to pronounce ancient Chinese; and there is no such thing as General Chinese pronunciation.

[1] For further details on the *pinn'iam* see my *Cantonese primer*, Cambridge, Mass. 1947, pp. 34—36.

9.3 聲調

各地方言的聲調是相當有規律的，可以簡單而規律地加以描述。

粵語聲調跟傳統的四聲密切符合，四聲都按照通字的聲母的清濁分高低，例如“天”tien 廣州 [꜀t'i:n]：“田”dhien 廣州 [꜁t'i:n]。注意：粵語的陰調和陽調不僅僅是類的區分，同時也是音高的區分，陰調高而陽調低。全濁上聲字常常是有文白兩讀，文言音是陽去，聲母不送氣，白話音是陽上，聲母送氣，例如“斷”dhoon，讀 [ty:n꜖]、說 [꜃t'y:n]。粵語有一個特殊的聲調叫做“變音”[pi:n꜆ ꜀iɑm]。實際上很像一個詞尾，類似官話的“兒尾”，含有“那個咱們全都熟悉的事物（或性質）”的意思。這個所謂變音有兩種音值：一是高平調 [˥]，如香烟的“烟°”[i:n°] 區別於一般的“烟”[꜀i:n]；一是低升調 [˧˥]（由半低升到高），如糖果的“糖*”[t'ɔŋ*] 區別於食糖的“糖”[꜁t'ɔŋ]。[1]

閩語也象粵語那樣分七個或八個聲調，但陰調和陽調在調值高低上不如粵語那樣整齊，例如“衣”i 讀 [꜀i˧]，“移”yi 讀 [꜁i˨]，這裏的陰平調的起點實際上比陽平調的起點還低些。

吳語的聲調，因爲保存着大多數帶音的聲母，所以四聲的陰調跟陽調的區別相當整齊，但是四聲的實際調值各地很不相同，無法概括。入聲都帶喉塞音尾。

官話方言的聲調有三大類型。平聲依古聲母清濁分陰陽，上去入三聲不分陰陽，這是共同的。南方官話從地域上講是一個很小的方言羣，以南京爲中心。它的入聲高而短促，例如“的”diec 和“敵”dhiec 都是 [tiʔ˥꜊]中部和西部官話（西南官話）有一個分布很廣的聲調模式，不但在分類上。而且在調值上。從武漢到重慶，“衣移椅意”四聲大致都是 [˧, ˩, ˨, ˧˥]，所有入聲都讀成陽平，例如“一”it 和“移”yi 都讀 [꜁i˩]。北方官話方言在分類和調值上不很一致。前面已經說過，平聲有陰平和陽平，上聲和去聲都只有一個。入聲字分配到其他聲調。聲調的實際調值比西南官話更多變化。例如“天”tien 和“田”dhien，北京話裏的聲調是 [˥] 和 [˧˥]，但在距離很近的天津是 [˩] 和 [˥]，幾乎是正相反。

這一章討論現代語音，一開頭就交代，這裏不想對通字在所有方言裏的讀法做詳細的敘述，以上對通字羅馬字的音值做個大概的說明，是爲了說任何一種方言的人的方便，並不是教人說中古音；没有“通字正音”這樣一種東西。

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[1] 詳見拙著《粵語入門》，美國麻省劍橋，1947年，34—36頁。

RADICAL INDEX TO CHARACTERS

The following list of characters is arranged in the order of the radicals, with a General character and the General romanization, plus some common non-General characters, if any, which the General character stands for. For example, under Radical 1, +2 strokes is 丈 *dhyag*, with 仗,杖 as non-General equivalents, so that 疔 can be written as 丁 and 秉 can be written as 丙. The list of non-General characters is based mainly on the type list of 3567 characters for dialect survey, Nanking, 1930, plus some recent additions.

漢 字 索 引

漢字索引按部首排列,每行先列通字漢字,次列通字羅馬字,然後是通字所代表的非通字,如果有的話。例如“一”部兩畫的字有“丈”dhyag,後面是通字“丈”所替代的非通字“仗杖”。疒部兩畫“疔＝丁”表示非通字“疔”可以寫作通字“丁”,禾部三畫“秉＝丙”表示非通字“秉”可以寫作通字“丙”。所列非通字主要依據1930年在南京印的方音調查表格例字表裏的3567個字，加上一些後來增加的字。

Radical 1 一
0 一 it
1 七 tsit 漆
丁 dieng 疔釘
2 三 sam
丈 dhyag 仗杖
上 zhag
下 heah
3 不 but
丑 tyeo
蓋 cay 溉概鈣
4 丕 pi
世 shey 勢
丙 bieg 秉餅
且 tsiee
丘 kieu
5 乒 pieng
乓 pang
丟 dieu
丞＝乘
7 並 bhieg

Radical 2 |
1 个 coh 個
2 丫 ea
3 中 dyung
中ᵓ dyuq
6 串 chuann

Radical 3 、
2 丸＝完
3 丹＝單
4 主 juu 煮

Radical 4 丿
1 乃 nae 奶
2 久＝九
么＝꜀要
3 之 ji 支枝肢
4 乍 jrah
乏 fvap
乎＝胡
7 乖 cuai
9 乘 djeng 承丞

Radical 5 乙
0 乙 iut 鬱
1 九 cieo 久灸韮
乜 miee
2 乞 kit 訖迄
也 yee 冶野
7 乳＝汝
10 乾 gien 虔
꜀乾＝干
亂 lonn

Radical 6 亅
1 了 le
ʿ了 liao
7 事 zrih

Radical 7 二
0 二 err 貳餌
1 于＝於
2 云 yun 雲勻
互 huh 護
井 zieg
五 quu 伍
3 亙 ceq
5 些 sie
6 亞 eah

Radical 8 亠
1 亡 vang
4 亥 hae
交 ceau 郊꜀教膠
亦 yec 易ˀ譯液
5 亨 xaeng
6 京 cieng 荊經驚
享＝响
7 亮 liaq 諒輛量ˀ
亭＝廷

兄 xiueng
4 光 cuang 胱
兆 dhyao 趙肇
兇 xiong 凶胸
先 sien 仙鮮
5 克 kec 咳刻
6 免 mieen 勉娩
兒＝而
9 兜 deu
12 兢 cing 矜

Radical 11 入
0 入 rup
2 内 nuy
4 全 dziuan 泉
6 兩 liag

Radical 12 八
0 八 bat
2 兮 hei 奚携
六 liuc 陸戮
公＝工
4 共 goq
5 兵 bieng
6 其 gi 棋期旗耆奇騎歧祈
具 giuh
典 dieen
8 兼 ciem
15 冀＝記

Radical 13 冂
3 冉＝染
册＝策
4 再 zay
6 冒 maw 帽貌

Radical 14 冖
2 冗 rog
7 冠＝官
8 冢 dyog
冥＝名
冤＝淵

Radical 15 冫
3 冬 dong
5 冷 laeg
冶＝也
8 凍 duq
凄＝妻
凉＝良
凌＝陵
9 凑 tsew
14 凝 qing

Radical 16 几
0 几＝基
1 凡 fvam 帆
9 凰＝黄
10 凱 kac
12 凳 deq

Radical 17 凵
2 凶＝兇
3 凹 eau
出 chut
6 函＝含

Radical 18 刀
0 刀 dau
1 刁 diau 貂雕
刃＝認
2 分 fen 芬吩紛
刈＝藝
切 tsiet 竊
3 刊＝꜀看
4 列 liet 烈裂
刎＝吻
划＝華
5 判 ponn
劫 ciep
別 bhiet
利 lih 痢荔吏
初 tru 芻
6 制 jey 製
刷 sruat
剁 doh
到 daw 倒ˀ
刮 cuat
刻＝克
刺＝次
7 前 dzien 錢
剌 la
削 sioc
則 zec
剎＝察
剃＝替
8 剖 peo
剔 tiec 踢
荆＝京
剛＝岡
9 剪 zieen
副＝付
剮＝寡
10 剩 zheq
創 traq
割 cot 葛
11 剿 ziao
12 劃＝獲
13 劍 ciemm
劉＝流
劇 giuec
劊＝桂
14 劑＝濟

Radical 19 力
0 力 lic
3 加 cea 佳咖嘉枷笳迦家
功＝工
4 劣 liuet
5 助 jruh
努 nuu
6 劾＝效
7 勃 bhet 脖餑渤
勇 yog 甬涌蛹
勉＝免
勁＝竟
9 勘 komm
務 vuh 霧
動 dhug
勒 lec 肋
10 勝 sheq
勞 lau 牢
꜀勝＝升
勗＝旭
11 勤 gin 芹
勢＝世
募＝暮
14 勵＝例
勳＝熏
18 勸 kiuann

Radical 20 勹
1 勺 zhoc 芍
2 勾 ceu 鈎溝
勻＝云
3 包 bau 胞褒

Radical 21 匕
2 化 xuah
3 北 bec
9 匙 dji

Radical 22 匚
4 匡 kuang 筐

匠 dziaq
5 匣 heap 狎俠挾
8 匪 fue ʿ非
11 匯 huee
13 匳=廉

Radical 23 匸
2 匹 pit
9 匿 nic
區姓=歐
區 kiu 驅樞墟
匾=扁

Radical 24 十
0 十 zhip
1 千 tsien
2 卅 sap
升 sheng ꜀勝
午 uu
3 半 bonn 絆
卉=諱
6 卒 zut
協 hiep
卑=悲
卓=桌
7 南 nom 男
10 博 boc 駁
11 準 juun

Radical 25 卜
0 卜 buc
2 卞=便
3 占 jom 瞻
卡 keaa
6 卦 cuah 掛褂

Radical 26 卩
3 卯 mao
4 印 inn
危 qui 巍
5 卵 loon
却 kioc
6 卷 ciuaan 捲
卷ʾ ciuann 絹眷
卸 sieh 瀉
7 卽 zic 稷鯽
10 卿=輕

Radical 27 厂
2 厄 aec 扼軛
7 厚 heo
厘 li 狸離璃籬꜀麗$_1$ 梨犂
8 原=元
9 厠 trih
10 厥=決
12 廠 chag
厭 iemm
厲=例
厮=思

Radical 28 厶
3 去 kiuh
9 參 tsom
參人～=森
參～差 trem

Radical 29 又
0 又 yew 右祐柚釉宥誘
1 叉=差
2 反 faan 返
及 gip
友=有
6 叔 shuc
受 zheo
取 tsiuu 娶
7 叛 bhonn 拌
敍=序
8 叟 seo
16 叢 dzung

Radical 30 口
0 口 keo
2 可 koo
叫 ciaw
史 srii 使駛
召 dhyaw
叨 tau 滔掏
句 ciuh 據鋸
古 cuu 估股鼓ʿ賈
台 dhai 抬苔
另=令
只=止
右=又
司=思
3 后 hew 後候
吃 chic
吉 cit
各 coc
合 hop 盒
向 xiaq
同 dhung 桐筒衕銅童瞳
吏=利
吐 tuh
ʿ吐=土
名 mieng 銘鳴冥
吊 diaw
4 否 feo
含 hom 函涵
吟 qim
吠 fvey
吶 ne
吻 veen 刎
吸 xip 翕
呂 liuu 鋁旅縷屢
告 caw 誥
吞 tun
吳 qu 吾梧蜈
吼 xeo
吵 trao 炒
君 ciun 軍均鈞
吣 tsimm
吝 linn
吹 chui 炊
呀 ia
呈 dhyeng 程
吩=分
吾=吳
吧=巴
5 呼 xu
命 mieq
咒 jew
呵 xo
咍 xai
和 huo
和ʾ huoh
咐=付
呢=尼
周=州
味=未
咎=臼
咖=加
6 咬 qeao
哉=栽
咯=洛
咨=茲
哈 xa
ʿ哈姓 xaa
哄 xug
响 xiag 享
品 piin
咽 iet 謁
哇 ua 蛙
咵 kuaa

7 您 Nin
悟 quh 誤
悔 xuee 賄
悉 sit 蟋膝
悅＝越
悄 tsiao
悠＝幽
恕＝庶
悌＝弟
8 惡 oc
惡ᵓ uh 污
悴 dzuy
悶 menn
情 dzieng 晴
悲 bui 卑碑
悼＝道
悽＝妻
惟＝爲
惑＝或
惜＝昔
悵＝暢
惠＝會
9 愛 ay
愎 bhic
想 siag 鯗
愁 jreu
惰 dhoh
惹 ree
意 ih 懿
愚＝魚
愈＝預
惱＝腦
感＝敢
惻＝測
10 慈 dzi 磁疵
愧 kuy
態＝太
愾＝慨
慌＝荒

11 慪 ew
慘 tsoom
慷 kag
慶 kieq 磬罄
憂＝幽
慰＝畏
慧＝會
慾＝欲
慕＝暮
慫 siog
慚 dzam
慨 kay 愾
慢 mann
慮 liuh 濾
12 憋 biet
憤 fveen
慣 cuann
憑 bhing
憚＝但
憫＝敏
憎＝曾
憔＝樵
憐＝連
13 憾 homm
應 ing 鷹
應ᵓ iq
懇＝齦
懊＝奧
懂＝董
懈＝械
15 懲＝橙
16 懷 huai 槐淮
懶 laan
懸＝玄
17 懺 tramm
18 懼＝具
懿＝意
19 戀 liuann
24 戇 gaq

Radical 62 戈
0 戈＝鍋
1 戊 mew 茂貿
2 成 djaeng 城誠
戎 rung 絨
戌 siut 恤
戍＝庶
3 我 qoo
戒＝介
4 或 huec 惑
戕＝牆
7 戚 tsiec
8 戟＝激
9 戥＝等
10 截 dziet
11 戮＝六
12 戰 jann 顫
13 戲 xih
14 戳 tyuoc
戴＝帶

Radical 63 户
0 户 huu 滬
4 戽 xuh
所 soo 瑣鎖
房 fvang 肪防
5 扁 bieen 匾
扃 ciueng
6 扇 shann

Radical 64 手
0 手 sheo 首守
才 dzai 材財裁纔
1 扎 drat
2 打 daa
扔 rheng
扒＝爬
3 扛 gang
托 toc 託
扣 kew
4 抗 kaq 炕
扮 bann
抛 pau
扶 fvu 符芙
抄 trau ꜀鈔
把 baa
找 drao
技 gii 妓
折 jet 浙
扯 chee
批 pei
扳＝班
折ᵓ＝舌
投＝頭
抓 drua
承＝乘
扼＝厄
抖＝斗
5 拖 to 佗
拎 lhieng
拙 jot
抱 bhao
拜 bay
拈 nhiem
拆 tyaec
拔 bhat
担～灰 daan
押 eap
拍 paec 魄
披 pui
拉 lha
拂$_2$＝佛
拌＝叛
抬＝台
拘＝居
拒＝巨
抵＝底
拂$_1$＝弗

抿=敏
招=昭
抹=末
6 拯 jeg
拼 pin 姘
挑 tiau
拴 shuan
拱 cog
拿 na
按 onn
拽 jruay
挖 uat
括 cuot
拭=式
指=止
持=池
7 捐 ciuan 涓
捋 lot
挺 tieg 艇
捉 druoc
振 jenn 娠ˀ賑震
挪 no
挾=匣
挨=埃
捕=步
挫=錯
8 掉 dhiao
捺 nat 鈉
捧 pog
掩 ieem
接 ziep 楫
掌 jag
掘 giuet
掃 sao 嫂
捻 niep 聶
掭 tiemm
探 tomm
捨 shee
捷 dziep

推 tui
排 bhai 牌
掛=卦
捲=卷
掏=叨
授=壽
捫=門
措=醋
採=彩
掀=軒
9 換 huonn
握 uoc 齷
提 dhei 堤題啼蹄
揩 keai
揫 zieu
揣 truae
插 trap
揑 niet
描=苗
援=圓
揮=徽
揖=邑
揉=柔
揚=陽
揀=簡
10 掰 bai
搶 tsiag
搜 sreu 餿颼
損 suun
携=兮
搗=島
搭=答
搬=般
搽=茶
搔=騷
搓 tso
搧 shan
摁 enn
搖 yau 窑謠遥

搊 treu
撿 kimm
11 摳 keu
摘 dyaec 謫
摟 leo 簍
摞 loh
摺 jep
摜 guann
摩 mo ꜀磨魔
摸=莫
摔=衰
12 撓 nau
撰 jruann
撐 tyaeng
撇 piet
撮 tsot
撒 sat
播 boh 簸
撥 bot 鉢
撞 dhyuaq
撲 puc 樸
撈 lhau
撫=府
撤=徹
撕=思
撩=聊
13 操 tsau
撼 hoom
擎 gieng 鯨
擅=禪ˀ
擔 dam
擔ˀ damm
擁 iog
擋=黨
擊=激
擒=琴
據=句
擇=宅
14 擰 nieg

擦 tsat
擬 qii 蟻
擤 xaeg
擠 zee
15 擴 kuoc 廓
擾 rao
攀 pah
擺 bae
擲 dhyec
16 攏 lug
17 攙 tram
攔=闌
18 攝 shep
19 攣 liuan
攢 dzon
攤 tan 灘
20 攪 ceao 絞餃
21 攬=覽

Radical 65 支
0 支=之

Radical 66 攴
2 收 sheu
3 改 cae
攻=工
4 放 faq
5 故 cuh 固雇顧
政=正
6 效 heaw 校効
7 教 ceaw 酵校ˀ較
꜀教=交
敏 miin 憫泯抿繁
救 ciew 究
敗 bhay
敖 qau
8 敝 bhey 弊幣蔽斃篦
敢 coom 橄感

Radical 76 欠

Radical 77 止

痕 hen
7 痛 tuq
痢＝利
痧＝沙
痣＝至
痘＝豆
痰＝談
9 瘧＝虐
10 瘡 trang
瘦 srew 漱
11 瘸 giue
14 癡 tyi
15 癢＝養
16 癩＝賴
17 癬＝ᶜ鮮

Radical 105 癶
4 癸 cue 軌晷鬼詭
7 登 deng 燈
發 fat 髮

Radical 106 白
0 白 bhaec 帛
1 百 baec 伯柏迫
2 皂 dzao
3 的 de
帛＝白
的ˎ diec
4 皆 ceai 階偕街
皇＝黃
7 皓＝浩

Radical 107 皮
0 皮 bhi 疲脾枇毘
7 皴＝脫
10 皺＝縐

Radical 108 皿
0 皿 mieg
4 盆 bhen
盅＝鐘
盈＝營
5 益 iec
盎 aq
6 盛 zhaeq
盜＝道
盔 kuei 魁
盒＝合
8 盞 draan
盟 maeng 萌
9 盡 dziin
監 ceam 緘
10 盤 bhon
11 盧 lu 爐廬～山

Radical 109 目
0 目 miuc 穆牧
3 直 dhyc 值
盲＝忙
4 ꜀看 kon 刊
看 konn
眉 mui
盼 pann 襻
省 sraeg
相 siang 湘廂箱襄
相ᵓ siaq
5 眨 drap
眠＝綿
真 jen
眩＝縣
6 眼 qeaan
眷＝卷ᵓ
眸＝謀
眺＝跳
衆 juq
着ˎ＝桌
着 dhyoc
-着 -j
8 督 douc 篤
睡 zhuy
睖 leq
睬＝彩
睛＝精
9 睹＝堵
10 瞎 xeat
11 瞞 mon 饅
12 瞪＝鄧
瞧＝樵
瞬＝舜
13 瞻＝占
瞿＝渠

Radical 110 矛
4 矜＝兢

Radical 111 矢
0 矢＝始
3 知 dyi
5 矩＝舉
7 短 doon
矬 dzo
8 矮 ae
12 矯＝繳

Radical 112 石
0 石 zhiec 碩
4 砌 tsey
砍 koom
斫＝酌
破 poh
6 硃＝朱
研＝言
7 硬 qaeq
硫＝流
硯＝諺
8 碗 uoon
碎＝歲
碭 dhyaeq
碑＝悲
9 碰 poq
碧＝壁
碟 dhiep 牒蝶疊
10 碾 nieen
磅＝謗
碼＝馬
磕 kop
磁＝慈
11 確 keoc 殼
磨 moh
磚＝專
磬＝慶
꜀磨＝摩
12 礬＝煩

Radical 113 示
0 示＝侍
3 社 zhee
祀＝似
4 祈＝其
5 祖 zuu 組
祝 juc 粥
祕 mih
神 zhen
祐＝又
祠＝詞
6 票 piaw 漂～亮
祥＝詳
祭＝濟
8 稟 biin
禁 cimm
祿 luc 鹿
9 禍 huoo
福 fuc 幅蝠複腹覆
11 禦＝遇

12 禫 djan 蟬
禫ˀ zhann 擅
禧＝希
13 禮 lee

Radical 114 禸

4 禹＝雨
8 禽＝琴

Radical 115 禾

0 禾＝何
2 秀 siew 銹繡宿ˀ
秃 tuc
私＝思
3 秉＝丙
4 秒 miao 渺藐
科 ko 窠軻苛
秋 tsieu
5 租 zu
秦 dzin
秤 cheq 稱ˀ
秧＝央
秩＝姪
6 移 yi 夷姨怡貽遺
7 稅 shuy 說ˀ
稈＝趕
稍 srau 梢
程＝呈
稀＝希
8 稠＝綢
9 稱 cheng
稱ˀ＝秤
種 jog
種ˀ joq
10 稿 cao
穀＝谷
稽＝雞
稻＝導
稷＝即
11 積 ziec 績跡脊
穆＝目
穌＝蘇
13 穢 uey
穩 uun

Radical 116 穴

0 穴 hiuet
2 究＝救
3 空 kung
空ˀ kuq
穹 kiung
4 突 dhut
5 窄＝責
6 窗 truang
窒 dyt
7 窘 ciuun
8 窟 kut
窠＝科
9 窩 uo 倭蝸
10 窮 giung
窯＝搖
12 窿＝隆
13 竅 kiaw
竄 tsonn
17 竊＝切

Radical 117 立

0 立 lip
5 站 dhyamm 賺
6 竟 cieq 鏡儆徑勁
章 jang 彰樟
7 童＝同
9 端 don
竭＝傑
15 競 gieq

Radical 118 竹

0 竹 dyuc 築
3 竿＝干
4 笑 siaw 嘯肖
笊 draw
5 第 dhey 遞
笳＝加
符＝扶
笛＝敵
笙＝生
箔＝薄
笨 bheen
6 答 dap 搭
等 deg 戥
筍 siuun
策 traec 册
筏＝伐
筐＝匡
筒＝同
筵＝延
筆＝必
筋＝斤
8 劄 dyap
管 cuoon
算 sonn 蒜
箋＝煎
箍＝姑
箏＝争
9 箭 zienn 濺薦
節 ziet
篇 pien 偏
箱＝相
篆 dhyuaan
箸＝住
篤＝督
範＝范
10 篩 srai
篙＝高
築＝竹
篦＝敝
篡 truann
11 簍＝摟
篾＝滅
12 簪 zom
簟 dhiemm
簡 ceaan 柬揀
簫＝消
簧＝黄
13 簷＝炎
簿＝部
簾＝廉
簸＝播
14 籍 dziec 寂
籌＝綢
籠 lung 聾
籃＝藍
15 籐＝滕
17 籤＝僉
19 籬＝厘

Radical 119 米

0 米 mee
4 粉 feen
5 粗 tsu
釉＝又
粘＝黏
6 粟 siouc
粥＝祝
粵＝越
7 粱＝良
8 粹＝歲
精 zieng 睛晶旌
9 糉 zuq
糊＝胡
10 糖＝唐
糕＝高
11 糞＝奮
糟＝遭
糠＝康

誅＝猪
詭＝癸
詣＝藝
詢＝迅
7 說 shot
說ᵓ＝税
語 qiuu
誦＝頌
誕 dhaam
認 renn 刃
誥＝告
誓＝逝
誤＝悟
誘＝又
誣＝無
8 諄 jun
論 lunn
課 koh
談 dham 痰
誰 zhui
請 tsieg
諒＝亮
꜀調＝條
꜀論＝倫
9 諺 qienn 硯
謀 meu 眸
諧 heai 鞋
諾 noc
諱 xuy 卉
諷 fug
謚＝侍
諫＝間ᵓ
謁＝咽
諳＝庵
諸＝朱
10 謙 kiem
講 ceag
謝 szieh
謎 mey
謠＝摇
謄＝滕
謗 baq
11 謬 miew
謳＝歐
謫＝摘
謹＝緊
12 證 jeq
譜＝普
譚＝覃
識＝式
13 譬 pih 屁
譯＝亦
議＝義
警＝景
14 護＝互
譽＝預
15 讀＝獨
讎 zheu
16 變 bienn 遍
17 讓 raq
讒＝饞

Radical 150 谷
0 谷 cuc 穀
10 豁 xuot

Radical 151 豆
0 豆 dhew 荳逗痘
3 豇＝江
豈＝起
4 豉 djih
8 豎 zhuu 墅
豌 uon
11 豐＝風
21 豔＝焰

Radical 152 豕
0 豕＝始
5 象 sziaq 像橡
7 豪＝毫
9 豫＝預

Radical 153 豸
3 豹＝報
5 貂＝刁
7 貌＝冒
9 貓 mhau

Radical 154 貝
0 貝 buy
2 貞 dyeng 禎偵
負＝婦
3 貢 cuq 汞
財＝才
4 責 draec 窄
貨 xuoh
貪 tom
販 fann
貫 cuonn 灌罐
貧＝頻
5 貶 bieem
賀 hoh
貴 cuy
費 fuy
買 mae
貳＝二
貽＝移
貯＝柱
貿＝戊
貸＝代
貼＝帖
6 賃 nimm
賂＝路
賊 dzec
賈姓＝假
ᶜ賈＝古
賄＝悔
資＝兹
7 賓 bin 檳彬
賑＝振
8 賣 may 邁
賞 shag 晌
質 jit
賤 dzienn
賢 hien 弦
賬 dyaq 帳漲
賦＝付
賜＝四
賒＝奢
賠＝陪
9 賴 lay 癩
賭＝堵
10 賽 say
購＝够
賺＝站
11 贅 juy
12 贊 zann
贈 dzeq
13 贍 zhomm
贏＝營
14 贓＝臧
15 贖＝蜀
17 贛 comm

Radical 155 赤
0 赤＝尺
4 赦＝舍
7 赫 xaec 嚇$_2$

Radical 156 走
0 走 zeo
2 赴＝付
3 起 kii 企豈杞
趕 coon 稈
5 趁 tyenn
超 tyau

越 yuet 曰粵悦閲
7 趙＝兆
8 趣 tsiuh
趟＝燙
10 趨 tsiu 蛆
12 趫 kiau

Radical 157 足
0 足 zuc
2 趴 pa
4 趾＝止
5 跑 pao
跋＝鈸
跌 diet
跛 boo
距＝巨
跐＝彩
6 跳 tiaw 眺
跡＝積
跪 gue
路 luh 賂露
跨 kuah
跟 cen 根
8 踐 dzieen
踏 dhap
踢＝剔
蹋＝塔
踪＝宗
9 踱＝度,
蹄＝提
11 蹤＝縱
蹦 beq
12 蹲＝敦
13 躉 duun
躁＝灶

Radical 158 身
0 身 shen 申紳娠
3 躬＝弓
6 躲＝朵
8 躺＝倘

Radical 159 車
0 車 che
車象棋 jiu
1 軋 eat
2 軍＝君
軌＝癸
3 軒 xien 掀
4 軟 ruaan
軛＝厄
5 軻＝科
軸＝逐
6 載 dzay
較＝教
7 輕 kieng 卿
輒 typ
輔＝父
8 輟 dyot
輦 lieen
輩＝背
輜 dri
輛＝亮
輪＝倫
輝＝徽
9 輸＝書
輯＝集
10 轄 heat
11 轉 dyuaan
轉ˀ dyuann
12 轎 giaw
14 轟 xuaeng

Radical 160 辛
0 辛＝新
5 辜＝姑
7 辣 lat
9 辦 bhann 瓣
辨 bhieen 辯辮
12 辭＝詞
14 辯＝辨

Radical 161 辰
0 辰 djen 晨臣
3 辱 rouc 褥
6 農 nong 儂膿

Radical 162 辵
3 迅 siunn 詢
迄＝乞
迂 iu
4 迎 qieng
迓＝訝
近 ginn
返＝反
5 迥 ciueg
迫＝百
迭 dhiet 凸
迦＝加
述＝術
6 追 dyui
送 suq
逆 qiec
迷 mei
退 tuy
逃＝桃
7 逞 tyeg
造 dzaw
逢 fvong ꜀縫
逝 zhey 誓
速 suc
逛 cuaq
逍＝消
逗＝豆
逋 bu
通 tung
透 tew
這 jeh 蔗
逐 dhyuc 軸
連 lien 蓮聯憐
8 逸 yit
迸 baeq
進 zinn 晉
週＝州
9 過 cuoh
遍＝變
遏 ot
遁＝鈍
逼 bic
遐＝霞
道 dhaw 悼盜
遇 qiuh 寓御禦
達 dhat
遂 szuy 隧
運 yunn 韻隕暈熨
遊＝由
10 遣 kieen
遜 sunn
遛 lhieu
遠 yuaan
遞＝第
ᶜ遞＝弟
遙＝搖
11 適 shiec 釋
遮 je
遭 zau 糟
遲＝池
12 選 siuaan
遵＝尊
遺＝移
遷＝纖
遼＝聊
邁＝賣
13 還 huan 環
邀＝꜀要

閻=炎
10 闖 truag
闋=缺
關 cuan 鰥
13 闥=獺

Radical 170 阜
0 阜=婦
4 阮 qiuaan
防=房
5 阻 druu
附 fvuh
阿 ah
꜀阿 o
陀=馱
6 降 ceaq
꜀降 heang
限 heaan
陋=漏
7 除 dhyu 儲廚
陛 bhee
陝 shoom 閃
院 yuann
陣 dhyenn
陡=斗
8 陪 bhuei 培賠裴
陵 ling 淩菱
陳 dhyen 塵
陰=音
陷 heamm
陸=六
陶=桃
9 陽 yang 羊洋揚楊
隆 liung 窿
隅=魚
階=皆
隋=隨
隊 dhuy
10 隔=格
隕=運
11 障 jaq
隙=喫
際=濟
13 險 xieem
隨 szui 隋
隧=遂
14 隱 iin
16 隴 liog

Radical 171 隶
9 隸=例

Radical 172 隹
0 隹=錐
2 隻 jiec 炙
3 雀 tsioc 鵲
4 雁 qeann
雄 hiung 熊
集 dzip 輯
雅 qeaa
雇=故
5 雍 iong
雉=痔
雌 tsi 差參~
8 雕=刁
9 雖 sui 綏
10 雞 cei 稽
雜 dzap
雙 sruang
雛=鋤
11 難 nan
難ˀ nann
離=厘

Radical 173 雨
0 雨 yuu 宇禹羽與
3 雪 siuet 薛
4 雲=云
5 零 lieng 靈聆伶鈴
雷 lui
雹=薄
電 dhienn 殿奠佃靛
6 需=須
7 震=振
霄=消
8 霎 srap
霍 xuoc 藿
9 霞 hea 瑕遐
霜 srang 孀
11 霧=務
13 霸=爸
露=路
16 靂=歷
靈=零

Radical 174 青
0 青 tsieng 清蜻
8 靜 dzieg
靛=電

Radical 175 非
0 非 fui 飛妃菲啡
7 靠 kaw 犒
11 靡 mii 弭

Radical 176 面
0 面 mienn 麵
14 靨 iep

Radical 177 革
0 革=格
4 靴 xiue
6 鞍=安
鞋=諧
8 鞠=菊
9 鞭=邊

Radical 178 韋
8 韓=寒

Radical 180
0 音 im 陰
5 韶 zhau
10 韻=運

Radical 181 頁
0 頁 hiet
2 頂 dieg 鼎
頃 kiueg
3 順 zhunn
項 heag
須 siu 鬚需胥
4 預 yuh 與ˀ譽豫喻愈芋
頌 szioq 誦訟
頑 quan
頓 dunn
頒=班
5 領 lieg 嶺
頗 poo
7 頻 bhin 蘋貧
穎 yeg
頹 dhui
頸=景
頭 dheu 投
9 額 qaec
顏 qean
顒 qiong
碩=石
題=提
10 願 qiuann
類 luy 累淚
顛 dien 巔
12 顧=故
13 顫=戰
14 顯 xieen

Radical 182 風
0 風 fung 楓豐
10 颼＝搜
11 飄＝漂

Radical 183 飛
0 飛＝非

Radical 184 食
0 食 zhic 蝕
2 飢＝基
4 飭 tyc
飯 fvann
飲 iim
飩'＝鈍
飩＝屯
5 飽＝保
飼＝寺
飾＝式
6 養 yag 癢
餌＝二
餃＝攪
7 餒 nue
餓 qoh
餐 tsan
餘＝於
餑＝勃
8 餚 heau
餅＝丙
9 餫＝渾
餵＝畏
10 餿＝搜
餽＝櫃
11 饊＝瞞
12 饒 rau
饑＝基
17 饞 jram 讒

Radical 185 首
0 首＝手

Radical 186 香
0 香 xiang 鄉

Radical 187 馬
0 馬 maa 碼螞
2 馮 fvung
3 馳＝池
馴＝荀
4 馱 dho 陀駝
駁＝博
5 駛＝史
駕＝架
駐＝著
駝＝馱
6 駱＝洛
8 騈＝꜀便
騎＝其
9 騙＝片
10 騰＝滕
騷 sau 搔
11 驅＝區
12 驕＝澆
13 驗 qiemm
驚＝京
14 驟 jrew
16 驢 liu 廬茅～

Radical 188 骨
0 骨 cut
4 骯 ang
13 體 tee 涕
髓 sue
髒＝臧

Radical 189 高
0 高 cau 膏篙羔糕

Radical 190 髟
5 髮＝發
8 鬆 song
9 鬍＝胡
12 鬚＝須
14 鬢 binn 殯

Radical 191 鬥
0 鬥 dew
5 鬧 naw
6 鬨 huq
10 鬩 kiuec

Radical 192 鬯
19 鬱＝乙

Radical 194 鬼
0 鬼＝癸
4 魂＝渾
魁＝盔
5 魄＝拍
8 魏 quy 僞
11 魔＝摩

Radical 195 魚
0 魚 qiu 漁愚隅虞
4 魯 luu 櫓滷虜
5 鮎＝黏
6 ꜀鮮 sieen 癬
鮮＝先
鯗＝想
7 鯊＝沙
鯉＝里
8 鯨＝擎
9 鯽＝即
鰐＝鄂
10 鰣＝時
11 鰾 bhiao
鰵＝敏
鰥＝關
12 鱗＝鄰
鱔＝善

Radical 196 鳥
0 鳥 niao
2 鳩 cieu 糾
3 鳳 fvuq
鳴＝名
5 鴇＝枵
鴦＝央
鴛＝淵
鴟＝嗤
6 鴿 cop 蛤
鴻＝紅
7 鵝＝俄
8 鵲＝雀
鵮 keam
10 鶴 hoc
鶯 aeng 鸚
12 鷸 yut
13 鷹＝應
17 鸚＝鶯
19 鸞 lon

Radical 197 鹵
13 鹽＝炎

Radical 198 鹿
0 鹿＝祿
8 麗＝例
꜀麗$_1$＝厘
麗$_2$＝黎

Radical 199 麥
0 麥 maec 脈
4 麩＝夫
6 麴 kiuc
9 麵＝面

ALPHABETIC INDEX

The following is an alphabetic index in the GCR. As usual, the first character is in General Chinese and the rest under the same spelling, if any, are common characters for which the GCC can be substituted.

羅馬字索引

羅馬字索引按通字羅馬字排列。通字羅馬字後頭先列通字漢字,然後是羅馬字拼法相同,可以用通字替代的常用字,如果有的話。

A-

a 啊
á 嗄
ae 矮
aec 厄扼軛
aeng 鶯鸚
ah 阿
ai 埃唉挨哀
ang 骯
ao 襖
aq 盎
au 坳
aw 奧懊澳
ay 愛

B-

ba 巴吧杷芭
baa 把
baan 板版
bae 擺
baec 百伯柏迫
baeng 浜
baeq 迸
bag 榜
bah 爸弝霸
bai 掰
ban 班頒扳斑
bang 邦
bann 扮
bao 保堡寶飽
baq 謗磅鎊
bat 八
bau 包胞褒
baw 報爆豹
bay 拜
bec 北
been 本
ben 奔
beng 崩繃
beq 蹦
berng 甭
bey 閉
bha 爬琶扒
bhaa 罷
bhaec 白帛
bhaeng 彭棚
bhaeq 併
bhag 棒蚌
bhai 排牌
bhang 旁膀螃龐
bhann 辦瓣
bhao 抱
bhaq 傍
bhat 拔
bhau 袍
bhaw 暴曝瀑
bhay 敗
bhee 陛
bheen 笨
bhen 盆
bheng 朋
bhet 勃脖餑渤
bhey 敝弊幣蔽斃篦
bhi 皮疲脾枇毘
bhiao 鰾
bhiau 瓢嫖
bhic 愎
bhieen 辨辯辮
bhieg 並
bhien ꜀便駢
bhieng 平評瓶屏
bhienn 便汴卞
bhieq 病
bhiet 別
bhih 避
bhiin 牝
bhin 頻蘋貧
bhing 憑
bhit 弼鼻
bho 婆
bhoc 薄泊箔雹
bhoh 薄˒~何
bhon 盤
bhonn 叛拌
bhoon 伴
bhot 鈸跋
bhu 菩蒲葡~萄
bhuc 僕
bhue 被婢
bhuei 陪培賠裴
bhuey 倍佩
bhuh 步捕埠
bhung 蓬
bhuu 部簿
bhuy 備
bi 屄
biao 表婊錶
biau 標
bic 逼
biec 壁璧碧
bieem 貶
bieen 扁匾
bieg 丙秉餅
bien 邊編蝙鞭
bieng 兵
bienn 變遍
bieq 併柄
biet 憋
bih 臂
bii 比鄙
biim 稟
bin 賓檳彬

U-



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